

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

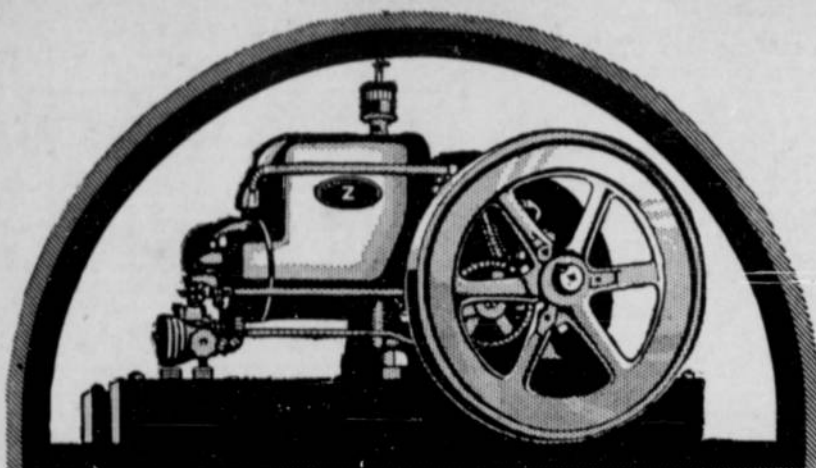
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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Poultry Pool

Many people hesitate to join the Poultry Pool because the production in their district is small. They overlook the fact that one of the objects of the pool is to develop production. This it does by increasing the financial returns. The greater the returns and the more ready producers will be to increase their flocks so as to take advantage of the higher prices the pool will bring.

A producer who markets a few dozen eggs and receives a good price will be anxious to try a larger shipment, and so will increase the number and improve the breed of his or her poultry. It is not difficult to see that in the course of four or five years the poultry business of the province may grow to far larger proportions than at the present time. If you have only a few eggs to market now and then, sign a contract and give the pool a trial, and we are convinced the results will be such that you will be glad to go more fully into the poultry business. Co-operative marketing is the method of the future, in eggs and poultry as well as in wheat.

Rallies in District No. 2

Richard Sephton, director of District No. 2, is arranging for a series of about eight Grain Growers' Rallies in his district, starting with Viceroy, on Monday, July 13, followed by two in the Bengough constituency on July 14 and 15, the exact locations of which have not yet been set. Arrangements are also in progress for rallies at Pretty Valley, July 16, Fife Lake, July 17, and Willow Vale on the 18th, winding up with two rallies on the west side of Willow Bunch on the 20th and 21st, the locations of which also have not yet been fixed.

Organizing Cut Knife

Dates for the proposed series of meetings in the Cut Knife constituency have now been definitely fixed by C. C. Stolliker, and will be held as follows: Drummond Creek, July 6, 2.30 p.m.; Prongue, July 6, 8 p.m.; Gallivan, July 7, 2.30 p.m.; Rockhaven, July 7, 8 p.m.; Cut Knife, July 8, 2.30 p.m.; Wilbert, July 8, 8 p.m.; July 9, Alada, 2.30 p.m., Carruthers or Lilydale, 8 p.m.; July 10, Wycollar, 2.30 p.m., Fram, 8 p.m.; July 11, Neilburg, 2.30 p.m., East Manitou, 8 p.m.; July 13, Wolfe, 2.30 p.m., Wilkie East, 8 p.m.; July 14, Reford, 2.30 p.m., Narrow Lake, 8 p.m.; July 15, Clevering, 2.30 p.m., Tako, 8 p.m.; July 16, Wastena, 2.30 p.m., East Bank, 8 p.m.; July 17, Unity, Alfred Knowles local, 2.30 p.m., Unity Sunny Glen local, 8 p.m.; July 18, Seotstown, 2.30 p.m., Buecleugh, 8 p.m.; July 20, Senlac, 2.30 p.m., Evesham, 8 p.m.; July 21, Pimate 2.30 p.m., Asor, 8 p.m.; July 22, Luse-land, Grass Lake local, 2.30 p.m., Tramping Lake, Prairie Heights local 8 p.m.

The speakers for this series are J. A. Aitken, of Cheviot, and Mrs. Robertson, of Cut Knife.

S.G.G.A. Notes

The Merrington local, winner of the Robertson Shield last year, at present tops the list as to membership, with Cleland a short way behind. An interesting fact in regard to Merrington is that the membership of the Women's Section of the local has more than doubled itself during the year. Neville, Cobourg and other locals competing for the shield need to get busy.

Alberta

Summer and Fall Program

Copies of the summer and fall meetings of Berrywater U.F.W.A. local have been bound into attractive and convenient booklets for the use of members. Vocal and instrumental solos and community singing are given a place on each program. The chief features include a demonstration on physical culture; demonstrations of candy making, summer drinks, salads, machine hemstitching; exchange of

apron patterns and recipes; papers and address on patent medicines, rural health, Canadian authors, facts about Alberta, diets, rural education, and laws concerning women. Several of the meetings are to be held jointly with neighboring locals.

Excel Local Program

An entertainment, a picnic, and a mock parliament are included in the year's program of meetings for Excel U.F.W.A. local. For the other meetings, various topics have been selected, and two members are appointed to be responsible for the discussion at each meeting. Some of the subjects chosen are: Rural Sanitation; Balanced Rations for Warm Weather; Legal Status of Women; Reports on Provincial and Federal Legislation; Millinery Demonstration; Home Nursing and First Aid; What the U.F.W.A. Has Done and Hopes To Do; Municipal School Districts; Truth in Textiles. When the roll is called, members respond with short reports of current events.

Oppose Diversion of Branch Line

At a recent meeting of Moyerton local it was decided to enlist the co-operation of neighboring locals at Paradise Valley, Oxville, Earlie and Vanesti, to oppose the diversion of the Cutknife-Whitford Lake branch line northward to Lloydminster, and to bring before the government and the C.P.R. the urgent need of railroad facilities for this district. At present farmers are hauling their produce 20 to 25 miles over rough and hilly roads.

U.F.A. Notes

A bee was organized by Westwood local recently to put in the crop of J. B. Bell, one of the members, who had had his arm badly injured in a threshing machine. Forty members and friends of the local gathered with 183 head of horses, and plows, discs, harrows, floats and drills. One hundred acres were prepared and seeded to crop. A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., A. C. Cruikshanks and L. S. MacMillan were in charge of the arrangements for the bee.

Woodville local, according to a letter written by the secretary, A. Thompson, charges as dues the \$2.00 to be remitted to Central office. Local finances are raised by a concert during the winter, a picnic and stampede in the summer, and a fowl supper in the fall. Last winter's concert netted \$58 for the local treasury. Proceeds are shared with the Woodville U.F.W.A. local.

Tawatinaw local recently made a co-operative shipment of a car load of mixed livestock.

Two Hills local, organized recently at Two Hills, by H. O. Braden, U.F.A. director for Vegreville, elected as officers R. C. Fife and W. B. Flynn.

Manitoba

Conference at Portage

A very successful conference of the U.F.W.M. of Portage district, was held in the Memorial Hall, Portage la Prairie, on June 4. Mrs. J. D. McKenzie, of Portage, presided at the morning session, and Mrs. Dr. Murray, of Oakland, led the devotional exercises. Reports were received from the Women's Sections, and the special report compiled by Mrs. S. M. Loree, was read by Mrs. Pallister. The afternoon session opened with Mrs. Pallister, director of the district U.F.W.M. in the chair. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. L. A. Bradley and replied to by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville.

The speakers of the afternoon were Miss M. E. Finch, provincial secretary U.F.W.M., and Miss M. B. McMurray, barrister, Winnipeg. Miss Finch spoke most interestingly on the pioneers of the West. She also spoke of educational problems, the lack of medical examinations in the schools, the need of home

Continued on Page 23

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

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June 24, 1925

No. 25

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Government freight rates bill abolishing Crow's Nest Pass agreement passes

House of Commons—Senate makes drastic amendments to Home Bank

Depositors' Bill—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, June 20.—The fourth and probably the last session of the present parliament is dying slowly. It had been predicted by government tacticians that prorogation would be brought about at the end of the present week, but the government failed to reckon with various elements of chance, including the Senate, which is slow in getting into action and which insists upon taking its time when it does. From present indications the session will continue on toward the middle or the end of the coming week.

It was announced in the speech from the throne that the present session was to be a "transportation" session, and that the efforts of the government were to be turned particularly to the problem of relieving the citizens of the Dominion from the burdens of ocean and railway rates. The first part of that program came to a tragic end with the adverse report of the Ocean Rates Committee and the simultaneous death of Sir William Petersen, co-partner with the government in its scheme to break the North Atlantic combine. It has been announced by Premier King that the report will not even be discussed in the House, but that the government will devote some attention to consideration of the committee's recommendations and continue the enquiry into the voyage accounts of the various companies making up the combine. That portion of the government's program dealing with railway freight rates was slightly more fortunate. Roughly speaking, the bill brought in and sponsored by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals, undertakes to perpetuate the eastward bound Crow's Nest Pass agreement on wheat and flour, but, to leave to the Board of Railway Commissioners the task of bringing about equalization in rates on other commodities and in other regions of the Dominion. This means that the westbound commodity rates of the Crow agreement have been abandoned.

A Progressive Default

The bill, while designed, as Mr. Graham declared, to bring order out of chaos and to remove hopeless conditions of discrimination incident upon the interpretation of the Supreme Court of Canada, did not satisfy either of the Opposition parties, and was the occasion of a lengthy and somewhat heated debate. Conservative members, including Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, stood frankly for the abrogation of the entire agreement, holding that it was out of date and an obstacle in the way of national equalization. Progressive members, on the other hand, while recognizing the difficulty encountered by the government in solving the problem, were loath to relinquish any portion whatsoever of the contract entered into in 1897. At the conclusion of three days' debate, Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., for Marquette, moved an amendment to the bill to the effect that the ratio of rates as between the East and the West should not be more than 10 per cent. in favor of the former. It might have been expected that the motion of Mr. Crerar, former leader of the Progressive party would have mustered practically the solid bloc to its support. As it was, when the standing vote was counted,

the motion was defeated by 109 to 34, or by the very substantial majority of 75. It is quite apparent that a very large number of Progressive members were absent from the House when the division came, but inasmuch as that division occurred in the committee stage the names of the defaulters are not recorded in Hansard.

Might Have Been Worse

As a matter of fact, it is stated on good authority that had the debate been further protracted, a further amendment moved by a Liberal member and seconded by an Ontario Progressive would have been submitted, calling for the abrogation of the entire Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Such an amendment, in face of the vote above recorded, might conceivably have carried, so that, after all, the result so far as Western Canada is concerned, is not as grievous as it might have been. Efforts on the part of British Columbia members to have the grain and flour rates applied westward as well as eastward were unsuccessful, the minister pointing out that it was not the intention of the government to fix rates on a wholesale basis. Westbound wheat and flour rates had not been included in the Crow's Nest agreement, and in the matter of maximum rates, the government had no intention of going outside that agreement. British Columbia members didn't get much assistance from Progressives in their attempts. The bill secured third reading in the House without division and it is almost certain to pass the Senate without amendment.

Canada Grain Act

The Agricultural Committee completed its consideration of the revised Canada Grain Act on Wednesday, and the report of the committee has been submitted to the Commons. A number of changes were made in the original bill by the committee, some of which were of considerable importance. The terminal elevators at Vancouver, including that operated by the Harbor Commission, were definitely placed under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and provision was made that any terminal elevators hereafter constructed should be subjected to the same control. The transfer elevators at Montreal, also operated by the Harbor Commission, were made subject to supervision as to weighing.

Continued on Page 26

Our Cover

On the cover of this issue of The Guide, which is devoted to farm buildings and machinery, we have published photos of five practical and attractive farm residences. The house in the upper left hand corner is that of G. W. Francis, Herbert, Sask. The brick house across from it is that of E. Soldan, Moline, Man. Another house recently built near the same town by W. F. Prout, is shown in the lower left hand corner. In the lower right hand corner is a farm house built by Frederick Egg, at Chellwood, Sask., from plans published by The Guide. In the centre is the beautiful residence of R. A. Shearer, Claresholm, Alta. The alluring horticultural setting that shows this house off to such advantage was created on land that was bare windswept prairie twenty years ago.

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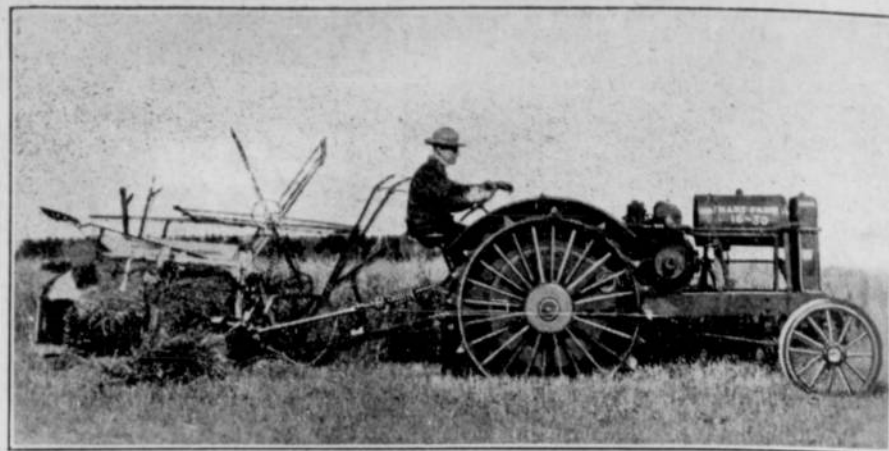
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New Thing in Power Harvesting

Power take-off operates mechanism of the binder direct from tractor

ONE of the newest and most valuable pieces of equipment for making more power available for farm work is the tractor power take-off for transferring power from the tractor to operate the machine which the tractor draws. The machines to which the power take-off so far has been adapted are the grain binder, the corn binder, the field ensilage cutter, the corn picker, the mower, the rice harvester, and so on; but others will be brought out as the need for them is apparent.

The power take-off is being worked out in various ways, the essentials being that the power of the tractor engine is taken off at some convenient point and conveyed to the drawn machine through a series of shafts and universal joints and simple gears, or by some similar transmission mechanism. Thus any power up to the capacity of the engine or of the transmission mechanism can be taken off the tractor engine and transmitted to the moving mechanism of the drawn implement, even when both tractor and machine are standing still.

Heaviest Grain in Wet Places

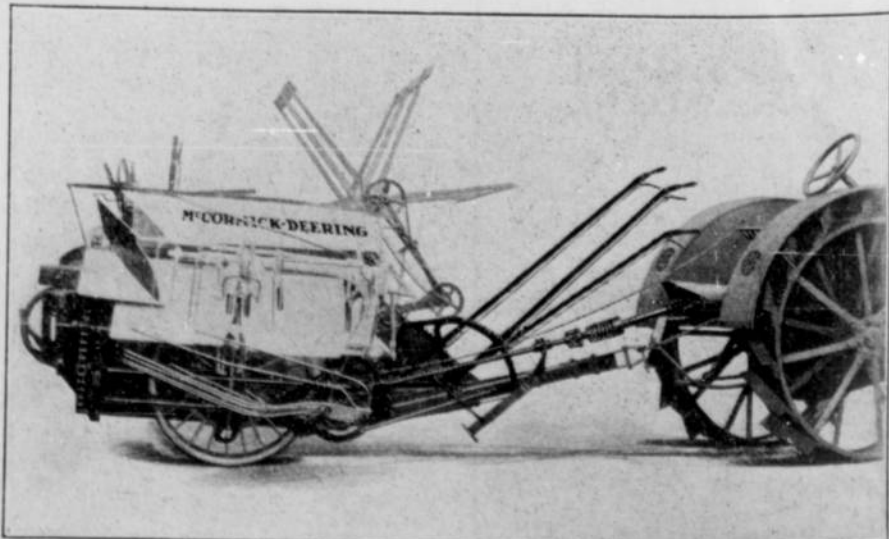
What does this mean in improving the operation of the binder or whatever implement which the tractor is pulling? In the first place, it means that the binder no longer depends for its power on the traction afforded by the binder bull wheel, which is nearly always of comparatively narrow width, with no possibility of putting on extension rims or of lugs which will give better traction, since no room is available for either. Nearly always when a spot is found in the field where the footing is rather soft for the binder bull wheel, the grain at this place will be found heavier than usual, and the combination of poor footing and extra heavy draft is quite likely to cause the bull wheel to slip, push the mud ahead of it, and block the whole machine. With the proper lug equipment and in extreme cases with extension rims, the tractor usually will get sufficient traction to pull its weight and that of the binder without trouble, and the binder mechanism

being operated from the tractor engine is not a part of the load on the tractor wheels. Last year in many parts of the central states of the union, the grain fields were so wet and soft that it was impossible to use a grain binder depending on bull-wheel traction for power to operate the binder mechanism, and thousands of acres never were cut. W. A. Fix, a young farmer near Colwell, Iowa, found that a few heavy rains just at harvest time put his oat fields in such shape that he could not use his grain binder at all, and his oats with several of his neighbors' fields apparently would be a total loss. Fortunately he was able to get a power take-off for his tractor and a binder which could be operated with it, and his troubles were over. He found that with this equipment he could go right in and harvest his oats without any particular trouble, in many cases having to cut right through water standing over the ground. He quickly finished up his own fields and then was able to cut a good many acres for his neighbors, they being glad to pay him \$1.50 an acre for the cutting. In this way he made almost enough in four or five days to pay for his power take-off and new binder.

Cutting Uneven Crop

Another advantage of the power take-off is the fact that the power required for operating the binder mechanism can be varied to suit the heaviness of the crop. Thus when the grain is extra heavy, all that is necessary to secure the extra power so the binder can take care of the crop properly is to slow down the tractor's rate of travel, the constant power supply through the power take-off giving plenty of power.

The International Harvester Company of Canada will soon open a twine factory at its plant at Hamilton, Ont., which will cover approximately eight acres and give employment to several hundred persons. Machinery is now being installed and the factory is expected to be in operation by early autumn.



A close-up of the I.H.C. power take-off. As in the above illustration the binder is fitted with levers, which allow the tractor operator to make the necessary adjustments without leaving his place at the tractor

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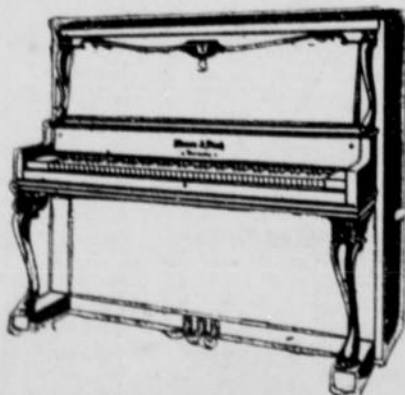
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 24, 1925

Develop the Post Office

In these days of financial trials it is remarkable that the Dominion government has apparently never given a thought to a greater utilization of the government savings banks, as a means of bringing to the service of the country the savings of the people. That at least is the inference to be drawn from a remark of Hon. J. A. Robb in reply to a question by H. E. Spencer, Progressive M.P. for Battle River. The House was discussing a bill to authorize the government to raise the sum of \$164,000,000 by way of loan. "Has the minister," asked Mr. Spencer, "considered making further use of the savings deposits in the Post Office Department by removing a certain number of restrictions which at the present time people are under who use that department?" "That," replied Mr. Robb, "is a matter worthy of attention. I have not taken it into consideration."

It certainly is worthy of attention. The Post Office Savings Banks and the Dominion Government Savings Banks, the former under the post office department and the latter under the department of finance, were established for the express purpose of encouraging saving, and to give the depositors "the direct security of the Dominion." The business of these banks steadily increased from the date of their formation in 1867, the high water mark of deposits being reached in 1908, when they amounted to over \$62,000,000. From that year they began to decline, and today the business of these public banks is about one-half of that of 1908, while the business of the chartered banks in the same period has doubled.

One reason for the decline is undoubtedly the absurd restrictions on the use of the banks. A person may deposit no more than \$1,500 in any one year, and no interest is paid on deposits in excess of \$5,000. Withdrawal on demand in the Post Office Savings Banks is limited to \$25 on any one day, and for Western Canada at least it takes about 10 days to secure authorization for withdrawals in excess of this sum. Withdrawals, moreover, cannot be made by personal cheque; an application must be made in person at the office. These restrictions are regulations of the respective departments; they do not appear in the act establishing the banks, and it is not an unfair presumption that they were imposed in deference to the chartered banks. There is no fear, however, of any chartered bank limiting its deposits and impeding its business in this way.

The business of these public banks could be enormously increased if proper banking facilities were extended to depositors, and the government would have at its service a very much larger share of the savings of the people, which exceed one billion dollars. The Manitoba Provincial Savings Bank pays 4 per cent. interest; the Post Office and Dominion Savings Banks pay 3 per cent. If a provincial savings bank can pay 4 per cent. there is no reason in the world for a Dominion savings bank paying less. In European countries, before the war, the post offices did an enormous banking business, and an international agreement, which took in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, made these countries one for financial transactions through the post office.

The burden of debt rests heavily upon this country, and any sound means of easing the burden is deserving of consideration by the government. There is no need to get

a suggestion for the greater use of the savings of the people mixed up with theories of monetary reform. There is nothing unsound about encouraging the people to put their savings at the disposal of the government by extending the facilities already existing in the post office. This is a case in which the government could very easily save expense by suppressing the superstitious awe with which it regards the chartered banks and the art of banking, and making a business use of its own credit.

Progressives and the Tariff

The Toronto Globe accuses The Guide of "lecturing" the Progressive members at Ottawa, who "exercised the right of private judgment" in casting their vote against the resolution on the tariff introduced by Mr. Evans, Progressive M.P. for Saskatoon. These dissenting Progressives, the Globe says, took "a realistic view of the situation." They realized that the Liberal party "is pursuing the truly national policy of moderation and compromise." The Globe continues:

The real question is the degree in which the element of protection shall enter into the tariff schedules, and each item must be considered on its merits. It is a matter of expediency and business judgment, and cannot be treated by reasonable men as if it were a moral law with an absolute division between right and wrong. The Progressive leaders and their organs ought to credit the dissenting members of their group with acting conscientiously in a case where they were called upon to decide upon a purely business proposition.

In these comments the Globe gives a very fine illustration of the casuistry by which political partisanship always endeavors to justify that which on principle is unjustifiable. We would be the last to deny that as a practical question in this country, tariff reform must proceed by compromise. No one proposes that the tariff should be wiped out over-night; there is really no issue of that kind.

The Globe has not stated the "real question" accurately. The "real question" is: Shall elected representatives carry out faithfully the pledges they gave and on which they received a mandate from the electorate? That the process of executing the will of the electorate must not be disruptive or revolutionary is no reason for deferring unduly to opposite opinion, nor yet for a compromise of delay. That, however, is the record of the Liberal government on the tariff from 1896 to 1910, and we stand by our statement that the present Liberal government is bending before the same forces as the Laurier government. There has been no real effort made "to implement by legislation" the tariff plank of the Liberal platform and by some Liberals there has been a definite repudiation of it.

The Progressive members were also pledged to a policy of substantial tariff reduction. They welcomed the tariff reductions of 1923 as evidence of a desire on the part of the government "to implement by legislation" the tariff plank in the Liberal platform. For the same reason they could not ignore the stand-pat character of the 1924 budget without doing violence to both their principles and their record. It was not a situation calling for judgment as to whether or not reductions offered were acceptable; it was not a matter of deciding on "a purely business proposition"; it was a situation in which the government had wholly backed up on its avowed policy and

stood pat. In the circumstances the vote of the dissenting Progressives was virtually one of approval of a course of action against which the whole Progressive movement existed as a protest. Upon these grounds and these only, The Guide described the split in the Progressive ranks as "disappointing and regrettable." The rest we are content to leave to the constituencies.

The Freight Rates Bill

The West, declared Premier King in the final debate in the House of Commons on the freight rates bill, should view the loss of the westbound Crow's Nest Pass rates as a contribution to national unity. The West has made a fairly heavy contribution to national unity up to date, and yet it might have given consideration to this plea if the government had given any indication of a desire to ensure that the contribution should not involve discrimination or injustice. Mr. King had an opportunity to demonstrate his sincerity when Hon. T. A. Crerar moved his amendment to the bill. This amendment provided that freight rates on the prairies were not to be in excess of 10 per cent. above the rates applying in the East. That is, the maximum rate on any class of goods in the prairie provinces should not be more than 10 per cent. above the eastern rate on the same goods, but the rate might be less than that.

The amendment did not fix rates, it simply provided for the establishment of a definite relation between eastern and western rates. It laid down a principle for the guidance of the Board of Railway Commissioners, a principle that, to use the language of Mr. King, could be "a contribution to national unity."

Mr. King did not vote for the amendment. He voted to allow the Board of Railway Commissioners to exploit at their discretion the contribution of the West to national unity. If the board lives up to the record it has been establishing during the last few years the contribution of the West will not be to national unity but to the profits of the railway companies.

The amendment was defeated, and the government bill passed. It now goes to the Senate, where it will receive a cordial welcome. The West has been incontinently delivered into the hands of the Railway Commissioners, whose declared policy has been to impose rates that will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay its usual dividends and accumulate reserves, and to fix rates in the West that are relatively higher than eastern rates because there is water competition in the East and a monopoly in the West. Rates in the West are higher than in the East, and presumably will remain so because there is nothing to stop the railways getting such rates—nothing but the danger of putting the rates so high that the business will be killed. That is a condition which, according to Mr. King, will make for national unity. What it really makes for will be shown when the railways submit their new schedule of rates.

The Crime of Smuggling

Is smuggling an offence against the state of such magnitude that it ought to be punished with greater severity than many crimes which, from a humanitarian standpoint at least, are of much greater seriousness? That question was raised in the House of Commons in the debate on the amend-

ment to the Customs Act, which the government introduced because of the many complaints of smuggling from the United States. The amendment provided that for the smuggling of goods under the value of \$200, the penalty shall be forfeiture of the goods or a sum equivalent to their value, and a fine of not more than \$200 and not less than \$50, or imprisonment for not more than one year or less than one month, or both fine and imprisonment. The smuggling of goods valued at \$200 or over is declared to be an indictable offence, the penalty for which shall be imprisonment for not more than seven years or less than one year for a first offence, and not more than 10 years or less than three years on a second offence, with forfeiture of the goods or their value. Persons convicted of receiving smuggled goods are liable to a similar penalty. It is further provided that no court shall impose less than the minimum penalties prescribed, nor has the convicted person any right of appeal.

A smuggler, says Adam Smith, is "a person who though no doubt highly blamable for violating the laws of his country, is frequently incapable of violating those of natural justice, and would have been in every respect an excellent citizen had not the laws of his country made that a crime which nature never meant to be so." The smuggler, as a matter of history, was the first free trader, and smuggling was called free trading. It has always existed no matter how severe the laws and such harsh penalties as seven and 10 years imprisonment constitute a reversion to a penology which a country like Canada should not initiate. It is indeed very improbable that any court will ever impose the maximum penalties, and it is not good statesmanship to put laws on the statute book which impose a strain upon the sense of justice. This amendment makes the Canadian law against smuggling much more severe than that of

the United States or Great Britain, and it makes smuggling a more serious crime than most of the crimes against the person included in the Criminal Code. The law as it originally stood was as the new law makes it for goods under \$200. That might have been extended a little if smuggling has increased to such a degree as to make it necessary to do something to protect the revenue, but the law has all the appearance of having been drafted to appease some interests who feel that they are being injured by clandestine imports.

Advertising Evolution

A few months ago the State of Tennessee passed a law forbidding the teaching of the theory of evolution in any educational institution in the state supported by public money, and imposing judicial penalties on any person violating the law. John T. Scopes, a science teacher in his first year, is accused of breaking the law, and he is to be tried for the offence on July 10.

The trial before the bar of public opinion has been going on for some weeks. John T. Scopes has been lifted from the obscurity of a humble teacher to the elevated position of defender of the faith of the evolutionist, and evolution itself has found a place on the front page of the daily newspapers. The trial has become an international event, almost of as much importance as the working out of the peace treaties, and certainly of more immediate interest to the general public. It has excited comment in Europe, and it has been reported that H. G. Wells is coming over to make sure that evolution is not deserted by its friends in its hour of need, and the scientists refuted once and for all by a Tennessee court.

Meanwhile millions of readers of the newspapers are learning more about the doctrine of evolution than they probably ever expected to learn. The ubiquitous re-

porter is on the job interviewing all and sundry on the question, from those who know what they are talking about to those who don't, but whose names are good enough for a story. And when the court has decided, as it doubtless will, that it is not sitting as a court to decide what is true but what is the law of Tennessee, and that the law says the theory of evolution shall not be taught in Tennessee public educational institutions, and therefore Mr. Scopes is guilty of breaking the law of Tennessee, the real question of who is to decide what shall be taught in public schools will emerge, and a bigger fight than ever will commence. All of which shows that life is just one scrap after another.

Editorial Notes

There is to be a conference of non-party and business organizations of the maritime provinces, at Moncton, on July 15, to discuss the question of a square deal for the provinces by the sea and national unity. They don't like high freight rates or a high tariff down there any more than the West does. They should invite Mr. King to show them how they ought to bear their grievances "as a contribution to national unity."

Just to keep the record straight we note that Dr. Earle Page, Australian treasurer, in an interview with *The Countryman*, of Melbourne, mentions that the change in the preferential conditions in the Australian tariff, had created "some difficulty" in Canada in connection with the treaty with Australia, "as the Canadian manufacturers were in some doubt as to where they actually stood." He was sure, however, that "when the trade preference treaty was carried Australia would have an excellent opportunity of practically securing the whole of the Canadian dried fruits trade." He omitted to say that it would be secured at the expense of the Canadian consumer.



The Neglected Child

Modern Corn Harvesting Machinery



Above—A corn binder at work
Left—A mechanical picker drawn by a tractor. It picks the ears from the standing stalks, husks them and elevates them into the wagon box

By Gordon McLaren

Secretary, Manitoba Corn Growers' Association

IT is the writer's experience that the main reason for corn growing lies in the value of the crop itself. There is no other crop that will give a greater per acre value, cost of production considered, than corn. It is the surest annual crop we can grow for feeding stock. No other annual crop will give as large a per acre tonnage of fodder.

So far, in Manitoba, corn has been free from disease. Root rot, sawfly, rust, drought, weeds, all take their toll of the wheat crop; yields of barley and oats are suffering from the attacks of crop diseases. Corn for a grain and forage crop means crop insurance in Southern Manitoba. Our experience is that the most profitable method of converting the corn crop into cash is by using the grain and fodder for winter feed for livestock. Feed your corn crop as ensilage, ear corn stover.

We believe that the main reason why corn is not more generally grown in Manitoba is that farmers, because of economic conditions, have hesitated to invest in the special machinery needed to handle the corn crop. However, the crisis in our agricultural situation is past, and many of our farmers are in a financial position to purchase new machinery. Our export trade in cattle, dairy produce and hogs will soon be of greater value than our exports of wheat. In Southern Manitoba at least we must build up our livestock business on sweet clover and corn.

Husking corn from the standing stalks as practiced in the corn belt, will never come into practice in Manitoba, our fall seasons are too short. November is corn husking time in Iowa, our Novembers are too cold for such work. With us corn stalks have a high enough feeding value to more than pay for the labor of saving them for winter feed.

The corn binder is familiar to all of us. Where corn is cut and shocked the next step is to put the crop through the husker-shredder. This machine snaps the ears from the corn stalks, husks them and elevates them into a crib or wagon box. The corn stalks and husks are cut or shredded and blown out through the wind

stacker. This "shredded stover" can be fed to horses or cattle. The Skelton cut of the husker-shredder shows the principle on which the machine works.

By a slight change in the husker-shredder it can be used to cut corn or sunflowers into ensilage, everything fed into the shredder goes into the silo. The husker-shredder works well when

ear corn dry a couple of months before shelling. Husker-shredders will come into general use in the corn growing sections of the West.

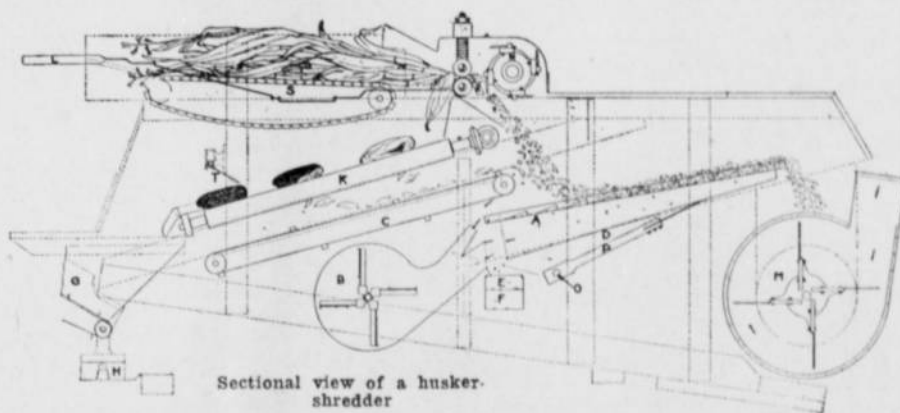
Corn shellers cost from \$25 to \$1,000, and may be operated by hand, by a small gas engine, or a large tractor. One illustration shows a small corn sheller, the other a large corn sheller in operation.

Corn Cobs are a very valuable fuel,

Manitoba except Squaw Corn. Moreover they will work when the corn is damp, through mist and rain. They will pick from seven to 10 acres per day. With us this machine could be started in the corn fields about October 1. One machine would pick the corn grown by four or five half-section farmers. The stalks can be cut with a binder or mower and used for winter feed. A large number of corn pickers will be sold throughout the prairies in the next 10 years.

In conclusion, I say to the corn growers of the West, grow more corn, even if the price of seed is high; a bushel will sow from five to eight acres; the seed will cost less per acre than oats, wheat, or barley. Grow corn on a scale that you can use machinery to do the work. When you use corn machinery, corn growing is as easy and pleasant work as growing wheat.

It will be objected by some that corn growing has not yet reached that stage of certainty in these provinces that warrants the outlay of so much capital as these machines represent. The first answer is that corn harvesting machinery can be used over a longer period than small grain harvesters, and lend themselves better to partnership purchase and use. Then, too, if corn growing is profitable with the make-shifts which some of us now use, there is a place for the larger outfits and it is only a matter of time before they come into wide use.



Sectional view of a husker-shredder

the corn is slightly damp. Ear corn can be dried out in cribs before it is shelled. In Manitoba the last week in October would be the best time to put the corn crop through the husker-shredder. These machines are built in sizes to suit the individual farmer or the custom thrasher. They require from six to 30 horse-power, and cost from \$400 up. To the writer's knowledge there are no husker-shredders used in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, and only a few in Alberta.

Using this machine in preference to threshing corn with the ordinary grain separator it has this advantage: The corn can be husked before the ears are perfectly dry. Corn must be perfectly dry before it is put through a grain separator. One of our first experiences with corn taught us a valuable lesson. We husked some corn and shelled the ears early in November, while the moisture content of the grain was high. The shelled corn all heated. We usually let

practically equal to dry poplar. The "corn picker" is the latest labor-saving machine to be used for gathering corn. This machine picks the ears from the standing stalks, husks them, and elevates, then elevates them into a wagon. It is drawn with a tractor or five horses. These machines are no experiment, they have been in use for more than 20 years, but recently are coming into general use throughout the corn belt. Fifty were sold around Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 1923. They will pick any corn when the ears are thicker than the stalks. They will pick any variety of corn that ripens in



A small size corn-sheller



A power-driven corn-sheller elevating grain into the wagon box and piling up the cobs at the extreme right of the picture

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Interiors Made Over

Practical schemes for increasing comfort and convenience in farm homes

By Marion Hughes

IN my time I have lived in several houses, most of which were not built for convenience or for saving strength. However, I discovered that by taking stock of the various parts of the house much could often be done to make it over. It is not wise to knock down or put up partitions unless you are familiar with the various joists and beams. If the carpenter who constructed the house is available, consult him before doing anything drastic.

In one farm house we occupied there was a small dining-room and a parlor of about the same size adjoining it. A door connected the two. As it was, we were crowded in either room, and to tell the truth we seldom used that parlor unless company arrived. One day my husband and I determined to have the wall knocked in so as to make a living-room of good size. The result was splendid. We use the end near the kitchen for meals, and fixed up the other part with easy chairs, the piano and bookcases. After the remodelling we had several parties and found the new scheme allowed us to play games and to pass refreshments much more easily. Some houses have

to be a disappointment. Once it is in you will wonder how the family ever managed without this improvement in the living-room. Before we built ours everybody seemed to gravitate to the kitchen, but now they are attracted by the leaping flames and the easy chairs

of the living-room. At either side we have shelves holding books of all sizes and shapes, and their gay bindings add much cheerfulness to the room. One neighbor, instead of having bookcases, built in cosy seats.

That reminds me of a window-seat that we worked out for the last house we occupied. The seat was two feet wide, and the length of a large pair of double windows. For padding we used part of an old mattress covered with a slip of attractive cretonne. Cushions of various shapes made it extra comfortable. On either side we built bookcases and put a vase or two on the top.

Short of Cupboards

Nearly every home seems to be short of cupboards for clothing. There is often a corner jog in a bedroom that can be converted into a clothes closet without much difficulty. Space behind a door frequently goes to waste unless employed in this way. In planning a clothes cupboard arrange to have a pole running from end to end if possible, because this increases the capacity fourfold. I have used an old broom handle for this or even a strip of picture-moulding, but the latter is only suitable for small closets. At the bottom arrange to have a shelf or a drawer for shoes, and you will find it a great help in keeping things tidy. A row of drawers at one side is often possible and a shelf above for hats is a boon. Sometimes the only place for cupboards seems to be in the upstairs hall where a shallow one can often be put in with little trouble.

One of the greatest difficulties I have had to contend with is finding space for extra bedding and winter underwear. I have found that a shallow box with a good lid and no cracks can be kept under each bed. If put on casters it is easily pulled out or shoved back. This takes care of the spare blankets needed only occasionally. For garments that must be stored I found that drawers could be built in underneath the eaves. The space otherwise goes to waste, so you might just as well use it.

In a neighbor's house I saw a fine arrangement the other day. My friend needed a dressing table in the worst way but couldn't afford to buy one, so she got the boys to make one out of grocery boxes. It just filled the three-foot space between two windows, and when she put a frill of pretty cretonne around it the effect was charming. She then saw further possibilities in the room, and

had seats built under the windows on either side. In these she stored extra bedding and underwear.

A linen cupboard seems to be one of the things needed most, on account of so many houses being planned and built by men. Give a woman a chance to plan her house and she'll invariably insist on a linen closet. I saw an excellent one in a hall, constructed of apple boxes. It stood on four legs and was movable. Other cupboards can be built into a hall or into one end of a room, and need not be very deep. It is well worth while to give up a little floor space to such closets because they help to keep things tidy.

Using Waste Space

Speaking of orderliness reminds me of a family in which there were several boys, all of whom were fond of sport. Naturally there were always bats and balls, and mitts, and other equipment lying around the house. In desperation the mother had drawers built in the triangular space under the back stairs, and insisted that each lad keep his "stuff" there. It made a wonderful difference to the house. Another good scheme for



utilizing that triangular space is to convert it into a cupboard for clothes or for sewing supplies. If built in the right way the machine can be put in there out of sight. A cupboard or box for children's toys prevents disorderliness, and teaches the young folk tidiness at an early age. A window seat can be used for this or else a grocery box with a padded lid covered by cretonne. If no other arrangement can be managed, try putting the last tread of the stairs on hinges and using the space underneath for toys or rubbers. A hook and eye should be used for holding down the tread tightly so that a person will not trip going up or fall into the box coming down.

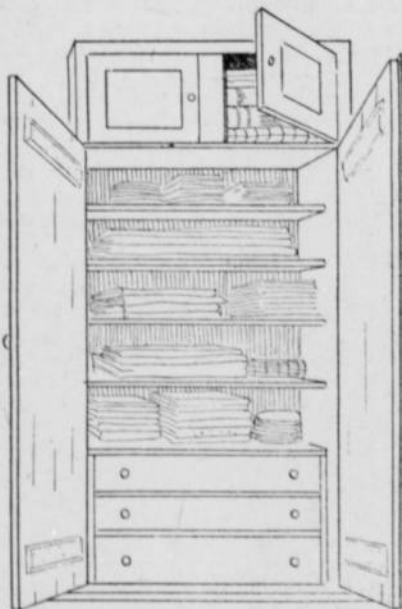
When you step into the kitchen there's sure to be plenty of ways in which it can be made over. A built-in cabinet with the counter at the right height for

comfort is a real boon to a busy woman and enables her to have everything right at hand. Narrow shelves properly spaced and bins of commodious size are a great help.

Much labor is saved by a good cleaning cupboard, narrow and shallow to hold

mops, brooms, dust-pan, pail and mop wringer.

Continued on Page 24

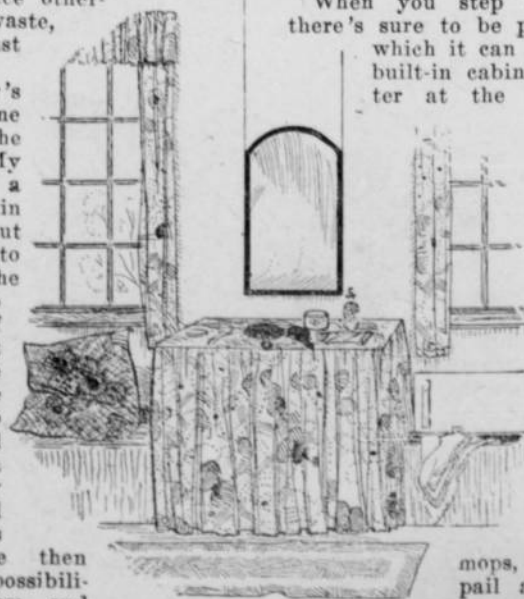


an archway that could be made larger in order to throw two rooms into one.

A Built-In Buffet

The bane of my life at one time was the distance between the kitchen stove and the dining-room sideboard. The door between the two rooms was so placed that it was necessary to make a young journey every time the table was set or the dishes were put away. After trying every scheme I could think of for saving labor, a friend visiting us suggested a built-in buffet. It was the very thing. By having the doors open from both the kitchen side and the dining-room side, dishes were easily passed back and forth. A sliding panel between the upper and lower sections enabled me to put through platters and vegetable dishes without taking an extra step. I believe this to be one of the best pieces of remodeling we ever did.

On another occasion we built in a fireplace. This, of course, is easily done when putting up a new house, but is often possible afterwards. We found that the way to get the best satisfaction was to secure plans from lumber companies and contractors, and to study bulletins as well, before deciding upon the construction and design. You know, unless a fireplace is properly built it is apt to smoke and



New Homes for Old



The prairie farmer's house remodelling problems fall into two classes well illustrated by these two photographs

On the left is a farm home in which the family has contented itself with something which is little more than a shack, till the growing demands of the family make enlarging of the house imperative. The shack is altogether too good to relegate to the poultry; economy demands that it serve as a wing to what will be substantially a new house. What purposes can the old house best serve in the newly-completed whole? What sort of a structure will harmonize best with the building now standing? Those are the questions to be answered in this case.

On the right is a common type of farm house. To its owner, whose judgment is naturally warped by tender associations, it probably represents the last word in architectural adornment and dignity. To the impartial observer it appears simply as a huge box partitioned off into rooms. Its builders probably thought entirely in terms of strength of materials and protection from the elements, with never a consideration of interior convenience or exterior beauty. A few hundred dollars will make this durable house over into something which succeeding generations will remember with pride.



WE Western Canadians have a great many things about which we can boast. If you don't agree with me about that, take a look at some of our immigration literature. But one thing that we are not displaying at

able in getting estimates from carpenters, and in using lumber most economically. If a detailed plan of this sort is procured right at the start and good material selected, there is no question that the satisfaction enjoyed by the home owner will be many times greater.

Mistakes in home building are usually final. Sinking floors, faulty cracked walls, imperfect chimneys, sinking foundations, etc., are generally caused through lack of proper precaution having been taken in the first place in the planning of the home. When the faults are discovered it is usually too late to remedy them, and the home owner and the family never enjoy the satisfaction they might

have had from their investment if they had consulted experienced advice in the first place.

So much for the planning of the new home.

Now for the hundreds of old farm houses, solidly built, altogether too valuable to use for any other purpose than a dwelling, and yet lacking in every element of beauty. Many of these were constructed at a time when material and workmanship were better than at present. For a few hundred dollars the exteriors may be altered in

of showing recommended styles in architecture, but are suggestive of the transformation that may be made in old houses.

Across the page is alteration Scheme No. 1. The only work that has been done is such as almost anyone handy with carpenter's tools could accomplish. Look at the simple hood over the door—made in the work-shop or barn on some rainy day. What a difference the dormers make to the external appearance of the house, to say nothing of the increased cheerfulness and ventilation of the bedrooms. They are simply cut into the roof, a little framing put in, boarded and shingled—and there you are.

The next alteration is the sun porch—so far regarded as an unwarranted luxury on western farms, but as for cost, pour the cement footings and after that it is straight carpenter's work. A little expanded metal and stucco gives the chimney a new appearance of solidity and homeliness. Perhaps the owner would add hardwood floors—they certainly would be appreciated by those who are responsible for the appearance of them, and the architect makes provision for a bath-room out of what was previously an unnecessarily large landing. The cost, provided the house-owner does the work, are estimated to be about \$250.

Below these two cuts in the centre of the page is alteration No. 2. How different in appearance from the shoe-box with which we started. Here the principal change has been to extend the roof to make a narrow porch the whole length on

the front. Attractive seats have been placed at either end of the porch, and the mosquito argument does rule them out, for the mosquitoes are not with us all summer long. The dormer has been treated differently so that a third bedroom is provided. It's the most economical way of adding another bed-



Wembley is our standard of beauty in rural architecture. If some outsider sat down and put the truth about it in cold type we'd raise a roar that would drive him out of the country. We'd remind him in strong language that farmers cannot bear the economic burdens that have been visited on these prairie provinces and build manorial castles. Then after we had cooled down it would occur to us that every year thousands of new farm houses are erected, and that for the most part we religiously stick to the ugly models of the past, the shoe-box, or worse still, the square block house, devoid of any ornamentation, or plastered with hideous filigree.

There is a disposition on the part of farmers to dispense with architect's services, first, because of the expense, and second because their is a suspicion that a city architect is not fully alive to the practical needs of a farm home.

There is a way in which both of these objections can be overcome. The prospective home-builder may draft out on paper his own ideas as to arrangement of rooms, the main features of elevation, and any other particulars he would like to have incorporated. Then take this to your local lumberman. Don't feel timid about the quality of your drawing, the lumberyard man is there to sell you material and he will make a very patient effort to get your ideas into his head, suggesting alterations here and there which may never have occurred to you. He will also have books of plans on hand from which you will be able to cull other ideas.

A Free Service

Out of this grist of ideas the lumberman will make, or have made for you, a complete set of plans, enabling you to visualize what the finished job will look like before you move a spadeful of earth, and your plan will be inval-



such a way as to make them really imposing, and the interiors may be made over into quite passable workshops for the housewife by the application of ideas contained in another article in this issue of The Guide.

In the left hand column is a picture of a plain farm house. Take away the trees and it could be matched on many western farms. It is about 28 x 20, with two bedrooms on the second floor. Now let us see what a little alteration will do for a house of this kind.

On this page are three schemes for making this farm house attractive. The cuts have been loaned us by the Barrett Co., and as they are the work of a New York architect the plans embody some features that are hardly practical for Western Canada. The alterations are not presented with a view



room that can be devised. Green shutters, as in the other alterations, make a pleasant relief against the glaring white of the house. In some parts of Western Canada the prevalence of severe wind storms rules the blinds out, but there are various other ways of treating windows to guard against the uninteresting uniformity of the original house.

Alteration No. 3 is more elaborate than most farmers would care to undertake at one time, but it shows how a plain farm-house can be made over into something that could hold its own on an exclusive city boulevard. It is a home whose quiet charm suggests refinement and unostentatious hospitality. How different from the effect produced by spending the same amount of money in adding a veranda with turned posts, plus a lot of "gingerbread" filigree plastered into every corner where it will hold, plus a cast-iron ornamentation along the ridge-pole, and the various other atrocities which builders commit.

No doubt this article will fall into the hands of readers who have a remodelling problem, but so different to the one herein treated that these suggestions bring no light. Send us the particulars and The Guide will do its best to help you to a solution.



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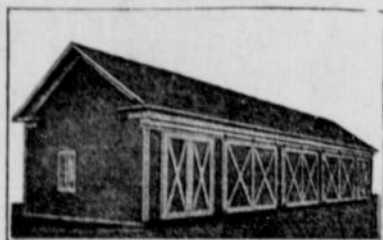
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The equipment at the University of Saskatchewan, by means of which the test on house insulation was carried out. Each of the miniature houses represents a different type of construction. Recording thermometers measured the heat loss through every hour of the day and night throughout the whole period of the test.

Build Warmly or Buy More Coal

That is the alternative before prospective house owners in Canada—Test at the University of Saskatchewan shows the value of house insulation in conserving heat

A FEW years ago when Western Canada was booming, thousands of frame houses were built to a general standard which was found would keep a house warm enough to live in. Practically no questions were asked as to whether it would be more economical to spend a little more while building and save it on the coal bills later on. Most of the houses were built for sale and an extra thickness of building paper would not increase the price to any extent. Even those building their own homes accepted the standard construction as they did not know of any particular way of improving it.

Since the boom days coal has been double the pre-war price so that considerable attention has been paid to insulation of various forms. Some of the manufactured insulating materials possess a high degree of efficiency, but, unfortunately, some other products have appeared on the market which, in spite of the extravagant claims behind them, are comparatively worthless.

Many tests have been made on insulating materials under different conditions. They have been tested in small pieces in laboratories under uniform conditions. They have been tested in full size houses and in small experimental houses exposed to actual conditions. A technical education and some study is required to get much accurate useful information from the laboratory tests, but the house tests give information on standard constructions that can be appreciated by all and, moreover, they show definitely that the \$200 to \$300 that is spent on insulation pays very large dividends on the investment.

Rural House Construction

Before we consider insulation in detail it might be well to see where the farmer stands on house construction. The farmer more than any other man builds his house to live in himself for many years, and he is, therefore, sure to reap the benefit of any expenditure, both in savings and increased comfort. Comfort, although it is not mentioned in many articles, is one of the biggest advantages of a well insulated house. If the wall is cold it means that you will have a temperature of around 150 degrees near the source of heat in order to have a temperature of 65 degrees near the wall. This means bad drafts all the time. If the wall is well insulated the air near the wall may be kept at 65 degrees with a maximum of say 100 degrees near the source of heat. If the reader has ever lived in a tent in the winter or late in the fall he will appreciate this, as it is very easy to freeze one's feet and burn one's ears at the same time, under canvas in midwinter. A poorly insulated house cannot be made "really comfortable" no matter how much coal you burn for the temperature.

What is Insulation

Let us next consider insulation without regard to desirability or cost, which will be considered later, and see if I can explain some scientific facts in a couple of paragraphs without frightening the reader away.

The insulating qualities of any material or wall is given as the amount of heat (that is, the number of heat units) passing through one square foot of the material per hour when there is a difference of temperature of one degree Fahr. between the two sides. This is usually represented by the letter "K." If we say that for a given material three inches thick, K is equal to .44. It means that if we had a slab of the material one foot square and three inches thick and maintained a difference of temperature of one degree Fahr. between the two sides, then .44 heat units would pass through every hour. We might expect from the above that if a slab three inches thick has a value of K—.44 (passes .44 heat units per hour) that a slab six inches thick would have a value of K—.22 (passes .22 heat units per hour). This is not the case as the following tests on a brick wall will show:

4-inch plain brick.	Average K—.53
8-inch plain brick.	Average K—.39
12-inch plain brick.	Average K—.29
16-inch plain brick.	Average K—.24
20-inch plain brick.	Average K—.21

The explanation of this apparent irregularity lies in the fact that a large part of the insulation is due to the film of air on the surface of the material. Inert air, that is, air that is not moving is the best heat insulator, with the exception of a vacuum. If the air is allowed to move it will be heated at one surface and move across to the other wall and give up its heat. This is called the transfer of heat by convection. The width of space which allows convection currents to flow varies with the height and the surface to some extent. It is given by one experimenter as one inch for a height of two feet. From the above we may say that the ideal insulation would consist of thin layers of air separated by thin sheets of some other material. This is hard to obtain in practice so commercial insulation is made of various spongy or porous materials which contain a large amount of inert air. It is the air that furnishes most of the insulation, and the material itself chiefly eliminates convection currents and holds the air.

The U. of Sask. Experiment

A house cannot be economically built of pure insulating material at present; so to determine the insulating properties of the common construction materials the University of Saskatchewan, under Prof. A. R. Greig, had a number of 6-feet x 6-feet x 6-feet houses built with common construction of standard materials. The houses were built about two feet above ground in an exposed place, with the same construction on all sides, top and bottom. They were heated electrically so that the heat input could be accurately measured and the temperature was automatically controlled and registered. No windows were used, but a small manhole was built in and covered with the same construction as the rest of the house. The tests were well carried out, and the results are valuable in that they give information on ordinary construction for western conditions of temperature and wind. It

Continued on Page 18

Getting the Most for \$1,000

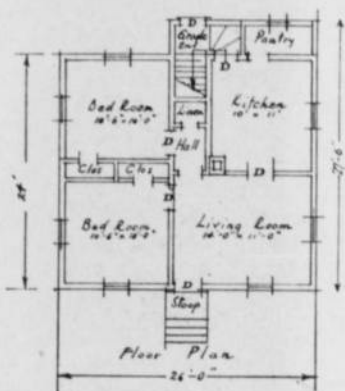
Two modestly planned houses to fit the needs of the farmer who must remain within a three-figure price limit

THE house-plan books that I have been able to get are absolutely no use to me," wrote a farm reader recently. "They are filled with plans and drawings of houses from \$4,000 up. The architects that made them up don't seem to know what a farmer's income in this part of the country is. I wonder if you couldn't get plans made for me of a house that will not cost over \$1,000?"

The editor took that commission to one of the lumber companies in town that operates about 65 country yards, and in due course their architect delivered two sets of plans, one for a bungalow and the other for a story-and-a-half cottage. The plans then had to stand the criticism of a woman who has a wide knowledge of the farm housewife's difficulties. She was pretty generous with the blue pencil. "A ladder for getting down into the cellar! She was indignant about that. And she demanded no end of closets,

for the story-and-a-half cottage \$940. Neither estimate includes builders' hardware or paint, but cement for foundation, bricks and lime for chimney are included in the above cost. The extras, if they were all put in would raise the price of either house over \$1,000. Nothing is allowed in the estimate for lath and plaster, which would cost \$140 and \$150, respectively, for the two houses. This might be replaced by wallboard, which would be less expensive, and cut out one item of expensive labor, as wallboard might be put in place by the owner himself. Wall insulating material is not included, \$95 spent on that item would pay for itself in a few years by differences in the coal bill. Storm sash and screens are counted as extras.

Our house planners have left out closet doors as a means of saving expense. Wherever a "D" appears in the plan, a door has been provided for in the estimate. Otherwise it is felt that cretonne or some other hanging



A four-roomed bungalow with basement. The bill for materials for this cottage, exclusive of extras, would be about \$865



so closets there had to be. Under the inflexible determination of this competent critic the editor rapidly retreated from one position to another, until his masculine conception of a house as a shelter from the elements gave place to the new appreciation of a house as the shell for enclosing a domestic industrial plant.

Back again the plans went to the architect, and the hybrid product is now offered to our enquirer, and such others who are in the same circumstances, as the best money's worth in houses that one can procure for \$1,000.

It is practically impossible to figure labor costs in farm buildings for the reason that farmers employ their own time and that of hired farm help, who work for much lower than city wages. Frequently one carpenter is employed, and the balance of the labor supplied out of home resources. Excavation costs are low on the farm, and expensive interior work does not enter so largely as in city houses. For these reasons only the cost of materials in these plans have been considered.

There is a little further explanation to make. The estimators have divided the bill of materials into necessary materials and extras. It is assumed that the man who cannot command the finances may build the house without the extras and add these from time to time as circumstances permit.

The cost for standard construction for the one-story bungalow is \$865;

material may be used to advantage, saving expense and adding to the cheerfulness of rooms which are not papered or otherwise decorated.

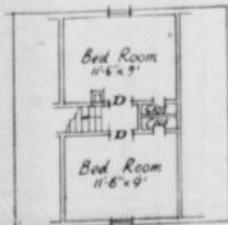
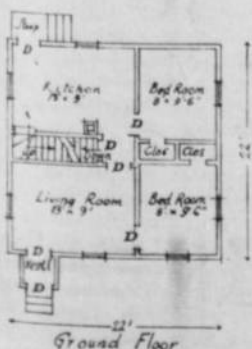
The bungalow plan shown above has one advantage over the cottage in that the living-room is larger. In both plans the kitchen, while not large, is large enough to make an admirable workshop for the housewife. The idea of the large kitchen, with miles of travel every day in the routine business of getting meals, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

The great need in the country is for bedroom space for hired men and the needs of the growing family. On this account the cottage will find favor as it has four bedrooms. They are not large, but every square-foot is available as spacious closets are provided.

The first floor rooms all have good cross-ventilation with the exception of the back bedroom in the cottage plan. A small window—a casement window could be effectively used here—would correct this short-coming.

The stairs have been economically placed in every case. The bungalow plan has some advantage in a grade entrance with a short flight of steps and an extra door into the kitchen, giving access to the cellar without making it necessary to traipse through the kitchen.

Should any Guide readers be further interested in either of these houses, plans and bills of material will be gladly provided.



Second Floor

Elevation

A story-and-a-half cottage with six rooms. The bill of materials, exclusive of extras, would amount to about \$940



Close-up of lastingly embedded slate surface (soft red, moss green or shadowy blue-black), which lends beauty and contributes to the amazing durability of this roofing.

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On homes or farm buildings, Barrett Mineral-Surfaced Roll Roofing gives lasting roof protection. It neither rots nor rusts—never needs painting. Its surface is lastingly embedded slate in soft red, moss green or shadowy blue-black.

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The Farmers' Market Place where buyer and seller meet

Power Transmission on the Farm

Prof. J. M. Smith on the use and abuse of belts

THERE are many kinds of belting in common use, leather, rubber, and canvas. Each one has special advantages, either of durability, efficiency or economy, but no one kind combines all advantages in the maximum.

Under proper protection leather belting of good quality is supposed to be the most durable, but it is susceptible to deterioration from heat and moisture. For this reason, and also because of the high price of leather at the present time, other varieties of belting are in greater demand for farm work. In using leather belting it is well to remember that the grain side of the belt, that which had the hair, should be run next to the pulleys.

Rubber belting can be used under conditions of moisture and heat that would ruin a good leather belting. It is strong, grips the pulley well, and is thus useable where other kinds of belting give trouble through slippage. It does not contract and expand as does canvas belting. Like all rubber, it is damaged by oil and grease, and for this reason it is not always the best variety for farm engines where oil may be spattered.

Cotton or canvas belting is durable and can stand much punishment from the elements. For this reason it is extensively used with tractors. It contracts and stretches with changes of humidity and temperature, so much so that it is often unsatisfactory for use on permanently fixed engines and machines where the belt cannot be kept tight except by unlacing and shortening.

Calculating Size Required

A belt is used for the transmission of power from one shaft to another. The driving pulley exerts a pull on the belt and this pull is transmitted by the belt and exerted on the rim of the driven pulley.

The power transmitted by a belt depends on two things (1) the effective pull of the belt tending to turn the wheel, and the speed at which the belt travels. The pull on the belt is the force and the speed in feet per minute includes distance and time. So you see we have a pull in pounds and a distance in feet per minute; the product of these two factors giving us the foot pounds of work per minute.

The total pull a belt will stand depends upon its width and thickness. It

must be strong enough to stand for a reasonable time the maximum tension put on it. This is the tension on the driving side. The force tending to turn the pulley—the effective pull—is the difference in tension between the tight and slack sides of the belt.

The effective pull that can be allowed depends primarily on the width, thickness and the strength of the belting. Leather belts are called "single," "double" and so on depending on the thickness of material. A thin ply rubber belt is equivalent to a "single" leather belt.

Good practice allows an effective pull of 35 pounds in a single leather belt per inch of width. In a double belt, 70 pounds per inch of width.

The formula for the horsepower of belts may be written:

$$H.P. = \frac{P \times W \times V}{33000}$$

where H.P.—Horsepower.

P.—Effective pull per inch of width.

W.—Width of the belt in inches.

V.—Velocity in feet per minute.

In other words, multiply the allowable pull per inch of width, the width of the belt and the speed of the belt in feet per minute together and divide the result by 33000.

One very reliable company recommends as follows: "It is not desirable to use too thick a belt on small pulleys. For 4-ply belt, do not use pulleys less than 8-inch diameter; for 5-ply belt, do not use pulleys less than 10-inch diameter; for 6-ply belt, do not use pulleys less than 12-inch diameter."

Belt Widths

Horsepower	Thresher with all Attachments	Width of belt, inches	Thickness, Ply No.
18-20	20 x 28	5	4
20-28	22 x 36	6	4
25-35	26 x 46	6	4-5
32-45	28 x 50	7-8	5
40-50	32 x 54	8	5
50-65	36 x 58	8	5-6
65-80	40 x 62	9	5-6

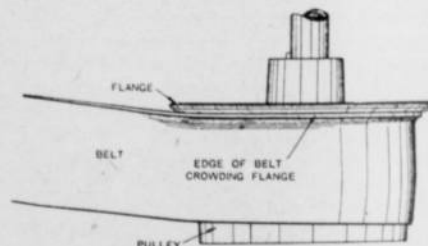
Maximum Contact

C. J. Otto, of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Co., has the following to say with regard to obtaining the maximum transmission from a belt of given width, and with regard to preserving the life of a belt:

"The distance over which the belt touches the pulleys should be as great as possible. Whenever it can be done, the engine or motor should be so placed that the driving, or tight side of the belt, is down, and, of course, the return, or slack side, up. This will make the belt touch the pulleys for a greater distance than it would do if the driving, or tight side were up.

"Running a belt with the slack side up is a good thing in other ways because it makes the belt touch the pulleys for a greater distance than if the tight side were up. When a belt is run with the slack side up, less strain on the belt is needed than if the slack side were down, and this in turn means a saving in oil, bearings and the belt itself. Because it puts a great pressure on the bearings, a tight belt quickly wears them out, even when they are given lots of oil. A tight belt, too, loses its strength very quickly and then other troubles soon develop.

"When it is necessary to get more power from the belt, do not, if it can be at all avoided, tighten the belt. Try to get the better pull from the belt by increasing the distance over which the belt touches the pulleys, and improving the belt and the belt surfaces; also, if possible, by running the belt faster. There is a point beyond which



When engine and separator are not in proper alignment, the drive belt may be speedily ruined

the further tightening of a belt not only does not give greater driving power, but actually lessens it, and injures the belt. A belt should be run loosely, of course, not so much that it flaps, but as long as it runs quietly and without swinging from side to side, a belt should be as loose as it can be and yet carry the load.

Proper Alignment

"A very important thing in the satisfactory transmission of power by belting is to have the shafting and pulleys in proper alignment. Where pulleys are well crowned, a new belt, even though the shafting and pulleys are out of alignment, will track fairly well for a time; but meantime the belt is being stretched more on one edge than on the other, and this will soon so affect it that not only can the belt not be made to track on the misaligned drive, but it will, too, be useless for any machine that is properly lined up. When, because of misalignment of shafting or pulleys, a belt will not track properly, quite often an effort is made to force the belt to stay on the pulleys by fixing up against its edge a crowbar or scantling. This has only one result—it very quickly ruins the belt.

"The life of a belt depends very much on keeping it from slipping. The slipping of a belt causes heat to develop

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Tuning Up the Grain Separator

By H. R. Robson, Manitoba Agricultural College

THE wisdom of the investment in a grain separator where conditions and circumstances warrant, has never been questioned from an economic standpoint. In fact in this machine-age a threshing machine is as necessary to the farmer as his binder or other machinery. In the operation of threshing the entire season's product must go through the grain separator before it is of any market value, therefore the importance of this machine. The amount invested, the value of the farmer's time, the efficiency of the machine should receive some consideration from the owner if the best business principles are to be followed.

It is very true that everyone is giving advice to the farmer on how to farm or make money at farming, but the writer wishes to disclaim any such thought, but to offer a guide in keeping this important piece of machinery in a condition that adequate returns may be secured, and that a good mechanical condition may be retained.

This is the time of year that the threshing machine should be put in first class shape for the fall work, as anyone who has lived on a farm knows with what rapidity the work accumulates, particularly in the fall, and what a relief it is to know that everything is ready to work with when conditions are fit. The dollar and cent value of this principle is incalculable.

In putting a thresher in good shape a systematic examination should be the first operation to ascertain to what extent, major or minor repairs must be affected, and the parts, if any, ordered from the dealer.

Check Up Frame

The very nature of the work that a separator is called upon to do necessitates a box-like construction, and it is the frame of this box-like machine that should receive first attention. By far the majority of threshers in existence are of wooden construction, although the steel machine is fast coming to the fore. This means that wooden sills, uprights, mortises and tenons are all employed in the building. These, of course, are subject to all the shocks and vibrations of the running and should be gone over carefully to ensure tightness and alignment.

A carpenter's square is very necessary in this operation to determine if the frame has sagged at any point. This trouble is often traceable to the placing of the machine on an uneven footing the previous fall. This is true of even steel machines if left standing for protracted periods on an uneven place and will tend to twist out of alignment, causing an increase in the draft and all the attendant ills. The fact that proper functioning of all parts of the separator depends on the trueeness of the frame, makes this an important item. Often machines are scrapped prematurely on account of the difficulty of keeping the decks, etc., in shape, due to the fact that the frame has twisted. The manufacturer always provides some take up for this, and the operator should take advantage of it.

Cylinder Balance

The threshing apparatus, that is, cylinder, concaves and teeth, would seem the next logical step in overhauling. The proper tooth speed of the cylinder teeth through the concave should vary from 6,000 to 6,600 feet per minute, and this high speed makes it necessary that the cylinder proper should be in good mechanical balance. The replacing of cylinder teeth, wear and accidents, all tend to unbalance the cylinder and this should be remedied before proceeding further.

A cylinder out of balance will very often cause bearings to heat, boxings to work loose, and excessive strain on all parts, due to the uneven torque.

To determine whether the cylinder is balanced correctly or not, all belts should be removed and the cylinder raised out of the bearings and placed on narrow supports across the bearings. This will show whether the unbalanced

force is excessive or not. Two pieces of round iron or steel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 6 inches is very good for this purpose. The light side should be weighted until the cylinder will stand in any position. Needless to say, these balancing strips should be levelled every way before attempting to balance. Pieces of lead or babbitt driven under the bands of the cylinder is a very convenient way of supplying additional weight.

Babbitting Worn Bearings

The condition of the babbitt in all bearings that show any sign of wear or tendency to heat, should be examined as this is the proper time to renew the babbitt.

To reline a bearing a few simple rules are necessary: First, all the old babbitt should be removed and the shell and anchor holes thoroughly cleaned with gasoline to remove all oil and dirt. The shaft should be smoothed with a file or emery paper. Next, the aligning of the shaft with its companions should be done. To do this, small pieces of solder hammered out square, will be found an excellent means of supporting the shaft in the shell. These should be the thickness of the babbitt desired in the box, which is usually half of the difference between the diameter of the shaft and the diameter of the shell, with the liners in place.

The solder lends itself very well to this purpose as its dimensions can be changed very quickly to conform with the frame and other shafts in the aligning process. A small level or steel square is also necessary in this operation.

Small discs of cardboard, cut to go over shaft and fit up close to box, should now be put on and this covered with some mixture to prevent the molten metal from leaking out. A stiff flour paste, soap or clay, mixed to a butter-like consistency will serve splendidly for this purpose. Be sure the mixture is covering all outlets before attempting to pour the babbitt.

Some Babbitting Wrinkles

The heating of the shaft and shell is a very good rule to follow just before pouring. Care should be taken to see that no moisture exists on shaft or bearing as an explosion is likely to happen when the metal is poured in if any moisture is present. The pre-heating of shaft prevents this. A small piece of resin dropped in the ladle just before pouring will help the babbitt to flow smoothly.

Babbitt metal is an alloy, principally of tin, copper and antimony and should be poured at a temperature that will thoroughly discolor a stick of wood when dipped in the molten metal.

After casting the bottom bearing proceed as before with the cap, adding sufficient liners for future adjustment, before pouring.

The fitting of the bearing is important. For this purpose a spoon shaped scraper is used. Some marking substance, such as lamp black and oil or Prussian Blue is very good for locating the high spots. These should be pared or scraped off carefully until the shaft and bearing have at least a 50 per cent. contact.

Put in the oil grooves if necessary, taking care not to cut the full groove out to the end of bearing.

To avoid fitting and in the case of cannon bearings, wrapping the shaft with a piece of paper is one way of speeding up the job.

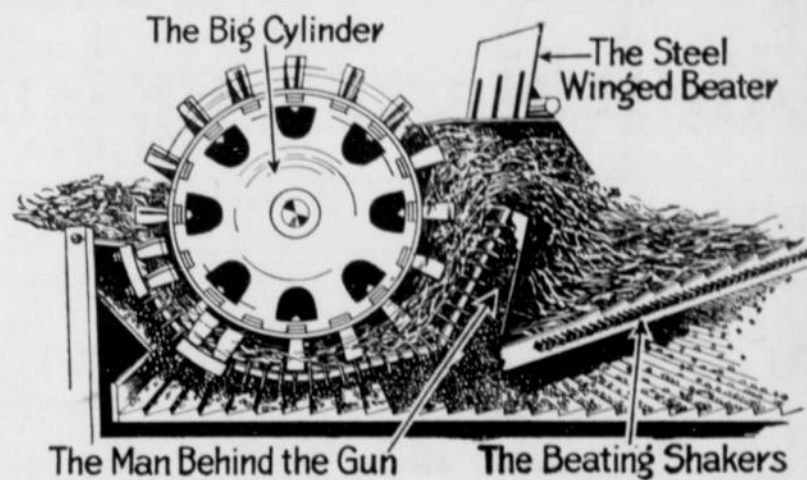
Centering Cylinder

The centering of the cylinder and concave teeth must not be overlooked. The proper clearance varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 3-16 inch on the various separators. This adjustment should be checked up frequently as excessive cracked grain is traceable to the unequal spacing of the cylinder and concave teeth. The end play of the cylinder shaft between bearings should not be over 2/1000 inch for good operation.

The separating apparatus should next be gone over. The condition of the grates, beater, straw rack and grain

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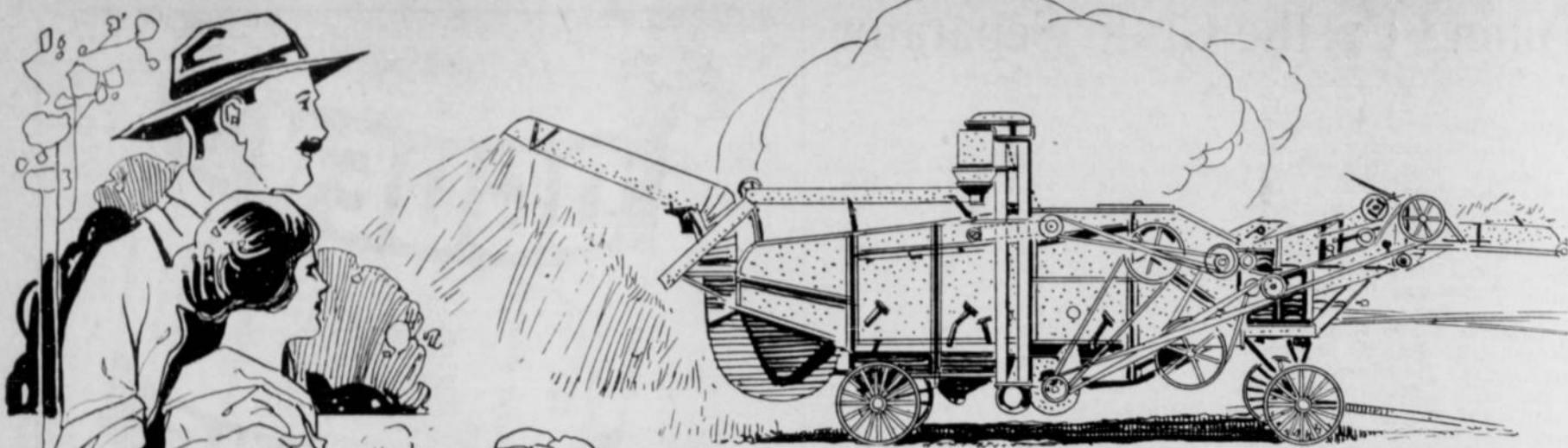
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A "Garden City" Feeder Did It!

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There are thousands of "Garden City" Feeders on separators in Western Canada right now and every owner testifies to the improvement in the operation of his separator with this feeder.

If you ever had any trouble with your separator, now is the time to make sure that you do not have that trouble again. Mail us a post card today, we will be glad to tell you all about the "Garden City" Feeder, or send a man if you wish.

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Jobbers: BRUCE DAVISON CO. BRANDON, MAN. NORTHERN MACHINERY CO. LTD. CALGARY, ALTA. McMAHON MACHINE CO. LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. GARDINER MACHINE & MOTOR CO. SASKATOON, SASK.

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"Champion," Foremost Among Better Threshers
Stop worrying about threshing problems. The Waterloo "Champion" threshes, separates and cleans the grain ready for market.

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Note the convenient sizes:
20x36, 22x36, 24x36, 24x42, 28x42, 28x48
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"Champion" threshers are also built of wood for those who prefer the old reliable hard maple frame construction.

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Have a standing record of the most convincing kind for sturdy, dependable power.

Sizes: 15-27, 16-30, 18-35 and 20-40 h.p.

Read what Douglas Chapman, Killarney, Man., says:
"The 24-42 steel separator and 12-24 Heider engine I purchased from you this season is a most complete outfit. The separator is well built and easy to operate and does its work well under all conditions. It is capable of taking the stuff from six bundle teams, and the engine has surplus power under all conditions."
"I would not hesitate recommending this outfit to any intending purchaser."

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The Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

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conveyor determined. This end requires the minimum attention usually, with the exception of the straw deck which may need replacement of a few risers or fish backs.

Following this, go over the cleaning end of the separator, that is, grain deck, shoe, sieves, fan and tailings elevator. There is sure to be some wooden bearings to adjust, chains to tighten or hangers to renew in this assembly.

Feeder Critical Part of Machine

The self-feeder will require some repairing or adjusting, especially the band cutter knives. These should always be kept in good working condition as slugging is very often the result of dull or improperly adjusted band cutters.

Go over the blower thoroughly, ascertain the balance of the fan, condition of the bearings, end play and alignment of shaft and the air tightness of the drum.

The condition of the lagging of all pulleys is very important and must not be neglected if good results are desired. The majority of the thresher pulleys are small and travel at high speed, these are usually covered with something to give a better grip to the belt than the iron provides. Rubber, leather, gandy and rope are very often employed for this purpose.

Lagging Pulleys

To renew a leather lagging, first select a piece of sole leather and soak it until extremely pliable, fasten one edge squarely to pulley and clamp some heavy weight to the other end, then with a bar turn pulley backwards until leather is taut. To make this conform to the crown of pulley, tap with a hammer as the winding operation proceeds. When leather is stretched on as tightly as possible fasten securely, then pour a kettle of boiling water over it and allow to dry. A good leather lagging properly put on will usually outwear the machine.

Hard cotton sash cord about 1/4 inch also makes an excellent lagging. This

must be stretched tightly and wound so that the normal pull of the belt on the pulley will tend to tighten the strands. Holes should be drilled in the edge of the pulley to thread the rope through, or tee-headed carriage bolts can be used to hold the first and last course of rope in place. Each layer of rope should be driven up to the one preceding it snugly with a block of wood. The pouring on of the mixture of tar and bees wax is a good preservative for rope lagging and gives an excellent grip.

The proper speed and motion of a grain separator is almost entirely dependent on belts, therefore the belts should be kept in a good state of efficiency, if the proper function of all parts is to be maintained.

The strain on bearings and shafts and the friction load greatly reduced, by the proper conditioning of all belts before starting operations.

A good coat of paint applied to all forms of farm machinery is also a splendid investment, especially is this true of the thresher, whether of wood or steel construction.

The grain separator should be thoroughly cleaned, both inside and out, at the end of a season's run and stored properly, if the best returns are to be secured from this investment.

Power Transmission on the Farm

Continued from Page 12

at the surface of the pulley, and often when a belt is slipping considerably, the heat produced in this way is great enough to scorch the belt. Good condition of the surface of a belt and of the pulleys will, however, prevent slipping, and then, too, the belt can be run under less strain.

"The use of too much belt dressing is bad. When freely used it gums up the surfaces of a belt and in some cases causes it to crack; sometimes, too, an excess of belt dressing rots the belt. Unless used sparingly by a person experienced in applying it, belt dressing will do more harm than good, and will prove very costly."

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Stubble Burner Test

Supt. J. G. Taggart, of the Swift Current Experimental Station, has supplemented his comprehensive report on stubble burners issued in his 1923 report with a further account of the trials conducted during 1924. In addition to making general observations on the use of the machine, an effort was made last year to get some information on the effect of the burner on seeds which were lying on or immediately under the surface of the ground.

"Early in the spring (as soon as stubble was fit to burn) the burner was used on a weedy stubble-field on which wheat had been grown in the previous year. The weeds consisted of Russian Thistle, Tumbling Mustard, Wild Buckwheat and French weed. There was also some wheat shelled from the previous crop lying on the ground. After the burner had passed, charred seeds were collected and subjected to a germination test. It was found that of the seeds collected about 80 per cent. had been killed by the fire. The large seeds were more readily killed than the small ones. Thermometers were placed in the path of the burner and covered with soil, from a quarter-of-an-inch to one inch in depth. It was found that the temperatures rose only from one to three degrees.

Test Repeated

"In October another test was made on a field of the same type. On this occasion two different burners were used. Records of fuel consumption and acres covered per hour were kept. In addition, twenty samples of soil before burning, and twenty after burning, were taken on the land covered by each burner. The soil was sampled on square-foot areas and as nearly as possible to a depth of one-half inch. The burned and unburned samples were taken as close together as possible, and each series of twenty covered at regular intervals a distance of a sixth of a mile. This system of sampling was adopted to make the work accurate and representative. The samples were dried, each was thoroughly mixed and the same quantity weighed out from each. Germination tests were then made of the weighed samples. Not knowing the amount of seeds in the soil we made an error, in that the samples were too large, containing so many seeds that an accurate and complete count was impossible. However, some of the worst and some of the best samples were counted, and the whole eighty were looked over carefully. In those that were counted the number of seeds which grew varied from 150 to 1,440 per square foot to a depth of half-an-inch.

Ends Volunteer Wheat Crop

"Only one difference could be observed between burned and unburned samples, and that was that the burned samples showed practically no viable wheat kernels, while the unburned samples showed from none to five viable wheat kernels per square foot. As to the growth of French weed (the chief weed on the land) there was no observable difference between the burned and the unburned, nor was there any difference between the two machines in respect to the number of seeds which grew after burning. This test has convinced us that seeds which are even slightly covered with soil are not injured by the burning of the stubble above them.

"As to fuel consumption it was found that one machine burned approximately five gallons of fuel oil per acre, and the other machine used over nine gallons per acre. The former worked under a pressure of 15 pounds per square inch, and the latter under about 150 pounds per square inch. The first machine covered slightly over, and the second machine slightly under, two acres per hour. It should be pointed out that burning conditions were not favorable, and all the land was covered by the burners, so that the fuel consumption was probably as high as it ever would be under any circumstances where burning should be attempted.

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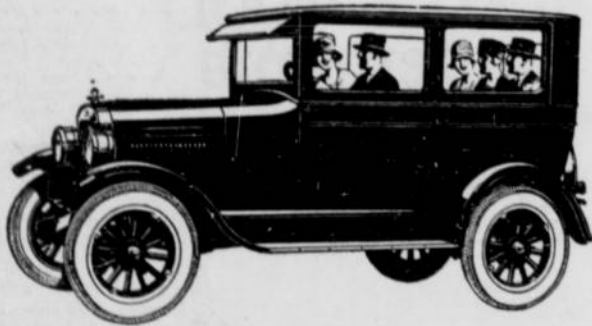


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fire would not run a foot beyond the path of the burner.

"Summing up our experience with stubble-burners, we would mention the following for the consideration of the farmer who contemplates the purchase of one of these machines:

"1. The machine is costly to buy (\$250 to \$300).

"2. Where all the land must be covered it is costly to operate (four to nine gallons of oil, costing \$1.00 to \$2.25 per acre).

"3. The burner will not destroy seeds, insect eggs or larvae which are covered by even a small amount of soil.

"4. The best the burner will do is to burn trash and stubble from the surface so that the land can be surface-worked without plowing.

"5. Where burning conditions are good, the cost of operating per acre may be reduced to a low point, but as burning conditions improve it becomes easier to burn by some means other than the stubble-burner."

New Type of Tractor Plow

A very interesting demonstration was made recently at Milestone, Sask., on the farm of Mr. Garrat, when the new Athens plow attachment for Fordson tractors was given a thorough and practical tryout under actual plowing conditions.

The Athens plow has adopted a new principle in tractor plowing by using the weight of the tractor itself to hold the plow in the ground. It has been manufactured primarily for attachment and use with a Fordson tractor. The plow is directly attached to the right hand side of the tractor, in front of the bull wheel. The two discs of the Athens plow operate between the front and rear wheels of the tractor, the whole weight of the plow being 475 pounds. A distinct advantage of this arrangement is the fact that the plow is in sight of the operator instead of behind as in all trail plows.

In order to give this new plowing device a real test in gumbo soil conditions, arrangements were made recently whereby a practical demonstration was carried through on Mr. Garrat's farm at Milestone. About 20 neighboring farmers, drawn by their interest in this machine, attended the workout and followed closely the plow as it worked around the field.

Some of the claims made by the manufacturer is that the plow is light in draft and consequently less fuel is required. It does not in any way interfere with other uses for the tractor. The Athens enables the farmer to plow square corners and it backs quite easily. The operator may plow close to fences and trees thereby leaving no unplowed land.

The recent test further showed clearly that a Fordson tractor can handle this plow easily, cutting 20 inches, six to eight inches deep at three and one half miles per hour.

Wool growers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have signed twice as many contracts this year as at the same period last year, states W. W. Thomson,

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manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association in the two provinces. With the majority of the sheep reported to have wintered in fine condition, the 1925 clip should prove of normal quality and of good strength.

Too Familiar

She laid her hand lovingly on her husband's shoulder. He started.

"My dear, would you mind not doing that?" he asked.

"Why do you object, dearie?" asked the wife.

"Well," replied the husband, "ever since we have owned a car, every time you do it I think it is a traffic cop."

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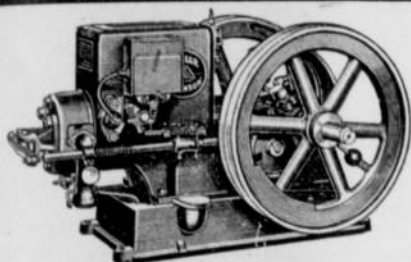


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The Secret of Concrete Mixing

No trick to find out the best proportion of sand, gravel, and cement, but it takes nicer judgement to get proper amount of water—By I. W. Dickerson

MANY concrete workers who should know better do not understand the extreme importance of using just the correct amount of water in mixing concrete if the best results are to be obtained; and in other cases, the concrete man may know, but deliberately uses too much or too little in order to make his work easier or cheaper. Repeated tests have clearly proved that too little water will produce a porous water-absorbing concrete of low crushing and tensile strength, while too wet a mixture will likewise produce a weak, easily broken concrete; and there is for each proportion or mixture of cement and sand and aggregate, just one particular amount of water which will give the greatest strength.

Perhaps the chief places where too little water is used is in the manufacture of concrete blocks, tile, bricks, chimney sections, roofing tiles, and similar moulded concrete products. Because a mixture with only water enough to make it damp will hold its form when pressed into a mold, so that it can be set out and the mold used over and over, the tendency in this line of concrete manufacture has been to use entirely too little water; and no matter how rich a mixture is used, nor how thoroughly the products are kept moistened while curing, the resulting concrete will be porous and not of first-class strength.

The Water Bucket Story

During the earlier developments of this type of concrete work, the usual combination of too little cement, too little water in mixing, and too little water and time in curing, produced such decidedly inferior blocks, and tile and other products, that there is little wonder this class of concrete products received a bad reputation which it takes careful and conscientious work to overcome. Probably all of us have seen extreme cases where concrete blocks were so porous that one set in a pan of water would soak it up like a sponge, or a concrete block wall where a bucket of water when dashed against it would all be absorbed. Now, makers of such products are rapidly coming to the wet mixture method, and careful buyers will not accept blocks or tile made by the dry method.

Over-Wetness Also Discountenanced

While over-wetness is hardly so common or serious as over-dryness, still there are many concrete makers who still use too much water for best results. One result of this has already been mentioned, a weaker concrete. One of the worst troubles, however, is that of a separation of the different parts of the cement and aggregate,

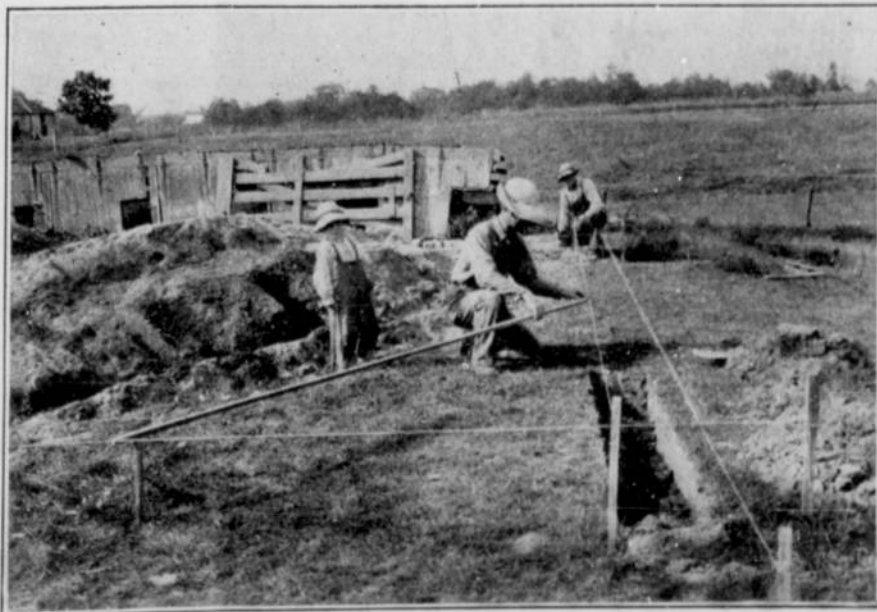
with the result that the concrete will vary from place to place in the wall. It is a common practice among many concrete men, where a basement wall, say 20 feet square is to be built, to build the complete form, then set up the concrete mixer at one side close enough so the concrete can be run directly from the mixer into the forms, using water enough so the concrete will flow around to the far corners. We have all seen this done, but no one who wants a good concrete wall should allow it. What is the result?

Directly below the mixer, the wall will consist practically of the coarser aggregate and water, on either side of this the medium aggregate, then the sand, and the great bulk of the cement used will be found over the far corners where the water has carried it. Using twice the normal amount of cement would not overcome the separation of the parts and make good concrete. The chances are that after the cement has hardened, stones could be picked out of the part directly under the mixer, and a wire could almost be run through the wall. The only safe way to build a wall of this kind is to mix the concrete with just enough water so that it has to be scraped from the wheelbarrows, and each wheelbarrow load must be dumped where it is to be used.

How can the average man tell when just enough water is used? It is hardly possible to give the amount of water in gallons per cubic yard or per mixer full, since that will vary with the proportion of cement and sand and aggregate used, and on whether the sand and aggregate is dry or wet. Perhaps the best guide is in the appearance of the concrete. Free water should not show except a little as the concrete is tamped. It should not run from the mixer except as it is rotated, and then should drop out in globs. It should drop out of the wheelbarrows instead of running out. A common expression is to use quaky or jelly-like mixture, and while this calls for a little more water than will give maximum strength, it will not be far off.

The Slump Test

It is not a difficult matter, by using the slump test, to tell exactly when the proper amount of water is being added. Have the tinner make a smooth cone of heavy tin or sheet metal four inches in diameter at the top, eight inches at the bottom, and 12 inches long, and also procure a ½-inch metal rod, pointed at one end and about 21 inches long. Fill this with freshly mixed concrete, placing it in layers about four inches thick, and working it down with the pointed rod 30 prods to each layer. When full, lift off the



How many of us have forgotten the school lesson in arithmetic enabling us to get square corners for a building foundation? A simple method is shown plainly in the above picture of a house foundation taken on the farm of Noah Fouts. It is exactly eight feet from the corner of the building to where the pole touches the string on the left, six feet from the corner to where the pole touches the string on the right. With these figures correct, and a 10-ft. pole just touching at each point, the corner is sure to be absolutely square.

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form immediately and measure how far the concrete settles. If the concrete settles from one-half to one inch it will have just a little more water than required to give maximum strength, but will be as stiff as can be handled. It is important that the form be filled promptly and lifted immediately. As long as it does not slump more than three inches, it may be considered satisfactory.

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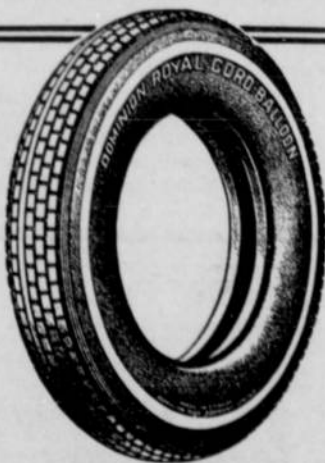
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2425



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Build Warmly or Buy More Coal

Continued from Page 10

should be noted here that wind is a very important item, as it removes the air film from the outside of the building as well as blowing in around the windows and doors.

The following table is a summary of the results obtained from these tests, which lasted over two winters:

SOME SELECTED RECORDS FROM THE SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY TESTS

(K is given as the heat loss per hour per square foot of wall area per degree Fahrenheit difference between inside and outside temperatures.)

All descriptions are in order from outside to inside.	K
House No. 1—	
Construction No. 1-1:	
12-in. brick, 1 ft. x 2 in. strapping, wood lath and plaster.	314
Construction No. 1-2:	
Above construction with wallpaper inside.	258
House No. 4—	
Construction No. 4-1:	
Cement stucco, 4-in. brick and plaster.	708
Construction No. 4-2:	
Above with tar paper over board insulator on outside, tar paper outside.	307
Construction No. 4-3:	
Above with board insulator and tar paper removed and placed on inside wall, tar paper inside.	232
House No. 6—	
Construction No. 6-1:	
Drop siding, tar paper, 1-in. shiplap, 4-in. studs, 1-in. shiplap, building paper, 1 ft. x 2 in. strapping, wood lath and plaster.	194
Construction No. 6-2:	
Above construction with planer shavings in wall space.	112
House No. 7—	
Construction No. 7-1:	
2 coats cement stucco, and 3 coats inside on metal lath, 8-in. planer shavings, 2 coats plaster on metal lath.	151
House No. 8—	
Construction No. 8-2 (entirely rebuilt):	
1-in. drop siding, tar paper, building paper, 1-in. shiplap, 6-in. studs.	368
Construction No. 8-3:	
Above with 1-in. shiplap inside on studs.	268
Construction No. 8-4:	
Above with planer shavings in wall space.	149
Construction No. 8-5:	
Above with board insulator on inside.	132
Construction No. 8-6:	
Above with board insulator replaced by plaster board.	99

In this table the information has been worked down to values of K for the different constructions. As K represents the heat lost, it represents the heat which has to be produced, and, therefore, the amount of fuel which has to be burned. Looking at it this way K represents fuel or money and the saving for different kinds of construction can be seen directly. These values may be used for a general comparative study although they are not exactly true for a house as no allowance has been made for windows, doors and ventilation.

The results show that the houses using brick, tile or concrete had a very high heat loss except where insulation of some kind was used. The hollow tile has plenty of air space but the space is so wide that the heat is carried by convection. The effect of a narrow air space is very well shown. The one inch air space between the stucco and the brick in house No. 3-1 (not shown in above table) makes the heat loss .438 as against .708 without the air space. This is a difference of 61.6 per cent.

Frame Houses Show Up Well

The figures on frame construction should be very carefully studied as this is the most common construction, and also apparently the warmest. Construction No. 6-1 is fairly close to common construction, except that common boards are often used in place of shiplap and the inside shiplap is often replaced by ½-inch boards. This construction had a conductivity of .194 which was reduced to .112 by putting planer shavings in the wall space as in construction No. 6-2. This is a reduction of 42.2 per cent or .082 in conductivity. To get some practical idea of this saving it has been estimated that the heat lost through the walls of a house 20-feet x 30-feet x 20 feet high due to this .082 increase in conductivity for 5 months with an average outside temperature of 70 degrees which would require 2½ tons of high grade coal burned with average house furnace efficiency.

With the importance of cutting down the loss shown by this example we can turn to the method of obtaining it and a consideration of different types of insulation.

Insulation may be divided into two classes, first, loose insulation which is packed into place, and, second, sheet insulation which is nailed into place. In comparing the cost of insulation it is the cost "in place" that must be considered as the cost of placing or mounting is often important.

Disadvantages of Shavings

Planer shavings are loose insulation and the table shows that they are very effective, but it must be remembered that they are used in this and in most cases with a thickness of four inches, six inches and eight inches, while the sheet insulation is less than one inch thick usually. Planer shavings are effective, easily placed and cheap, but they have the disadvantage of most loose insulation in that they settle and

leave an open space at the top. The settling difficulty can be overcome by dividing the wall vertically into 2 or 3-foot sections so that the settling in each compartment will be negligible. This, however, adds to the difficulty and cost of construction. A second method that could be used is to finish the top of the wall in such a way that more shavings can be added when the first have settled. This could be done by fastening the top boards with screws so

that they can easily be removed, or, if construction allows it, the floor of the attic can be fixed in the same way. A third alternative is to let it settle, as it is surely better to have 80 or 90 per cent of the wall insulated than none at all. Extra building paper or sheet insulation can be placed at the top.

Sawdust, ground cork and some other kinds of loose insulation may be dropped

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into place like planer shavings and they all settle more or less. Straw and some kinds of wool insulation have to be packed into place as the building is built, as it would be difficult to ram them down from the top. Straw when well placed makes a very good insulator as proved by its use in fireless cookers. Chaff from threshing is a material that should have good insulating properties, and it could be put in from the top, but it would probably settle more than some of the others. If straw were put through a fine chopper it also could be put in from the top without any extra packing. Most insulation must be kept dry to prevent rotting, also precautions must be taken to keep the mice out of it which is a disadvantage of loose insulation that is often mentioned.

The second class of insulation may be divided into building paper which comes in rolls, and is therefore thin and flexible, and sheet insulation which comes in boards from a quarter inch up to one inch thick.

Building paper is very good and necessary to stop the passage of air through the cracks in the boards, and it has insulating properties due chiefly to the film of air on the surface which was mentioned previously. It is rather expensive to build up any thickness of it. Tar paper is advisable near the outside to keep out moisture.

Board of Insulation

There are many types of board insulation, some are used as a finishing surface, to the wall, some are used for their fire-proof qualities, and some for insulation only. They all have strong points and the choice depends on the purpose you want it for, the ease of obtaining it, and finally, on the amount of insulation you can obtain "in place" for your money.

The last and probably the most important point in house insulation is the top ceiling and the roof. The unfinished attic is probably the weakest point in house insulation. Many houses have plaster and lath on the ceiling, then a few loose boards or at best a plain board floor on top to store things on. Then there is the large air space which is practically useless due to convection. The roof is usually one-inch boards and shingles, with tar paper in between. Added to this, due to the slope, the roof area is about 1.4 times the ceiling area.

This makes the roof the poorest insulated part of the house, and it is exposed to the biggest difference in temperature as the ceiling is considerably warmer than the floor of a room. The reason that the roof has been neglected is that you do not realize that so much heat is lost there. It does not feel cold and cause drafts like a cold wall. T. Carlyle, when speaking to the Western Retail Lumber Association, cited a case where some upholstering material spread around an attic floor for storage reduced the measured heat consumption 37 degrees below that of duplicate houses. When the material was removed the heat consumption became the same as for the other houses.

If the attic is unused the floor can easily be removed and the space filled with chaff or straw, which are light. If planer shavings or sawdust are to be used it would be well to examine the ceiling to make sure it will support them. The roof can be boarded up and shavings, chaff or cut straw run down between. A roof flat enough to hold a blanket of snow would be a very good thing from an insulation standpoint, but it probably would not look right and unless there was a facing around it the snow would soon blow off in the west.

Every house owner should examine his roof insulation to see if it can easily be improved, as very often a few dollars will make a big difference.

The question of fire-proof construction depends on where the house is situated. The problem is different in a town or city where there is good fire protection, from the country where the chief fire protection is that it sometimes rains.

The question of ventilation does not enter very strongly into insulation except to note that a cold house is not necessarily well ventilated or a warm house poorly ventilated. The heat required for ventilation is not as large an item as most people think. The air in a 20 x 30 x 20-foot house can be raised from 10 degrees Fahr. to 70 degrees with the heat from less than two pounds of coal burned at average efficiency, so that you can have a complete change of air in the house for less than one and a half cents.

One more point for insulation is that it works 12 months of the year, for what will keep the heat in in the winter will keep the heat out in the summer.

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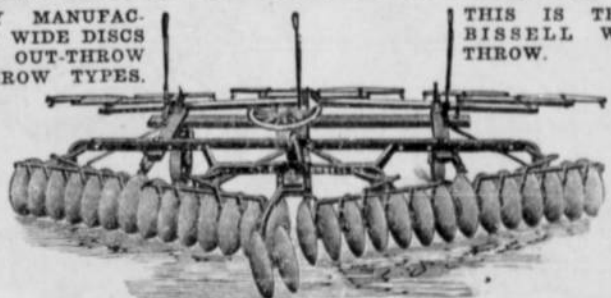
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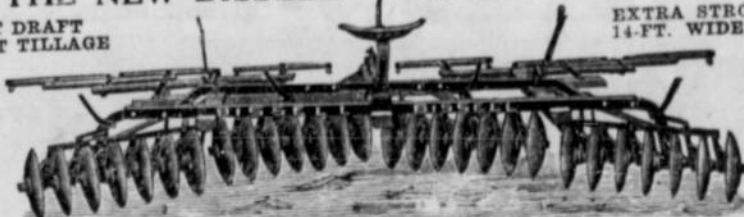


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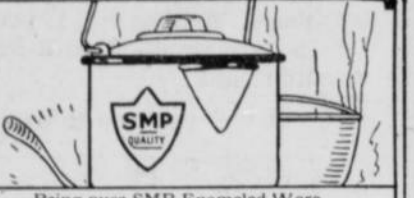

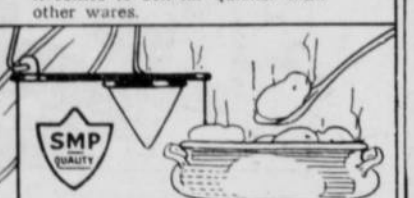
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HAVE
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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

The murder of Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, while he was driving in his motor car, remained a mystery. Just previous to his death he had intimated to his wife that he might feel called upon to help a young man who had been deeply wronged by his (Warden's) friends.

Basil Santoine, the blind lawyer, famous for his work in connection with the legal cases of men powerful in the world of finance, was attacked while sleeping in a berth on a train running out of Seattle. Santoine had been travelling under the name of Dorne, and was accompanied by his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Avery. Eaton, a young man who refused to divulge any information regarding where he had come from, or his destination, was placed under arrest. Harriet Santoine found herself becoming interested in Eaton, who impressed her with his sincerity and honesty. Eaton was puzzled as to the relations between Harriet and Avery.

The blind lawyer recovered from the attack, but managed to keep both the attack and his return home from the public press. Eaton was taken to Santoine's house. It was to get to Santoine's house that Eaton had come from Asia, and planned and schemed how it should be accomplished. There he found his sister, Edith, working as a stenographer, under the name of Mildred Davis. She informed him that the draft he sought was either in the house or on its way to Santoine. While walking with Harriet, near the grounds of the Santoine residence, Eaton narrowly escaped being killed by a car which bore down suddenly upon them. Harriet recognized the driver as one of the men who had been on the train with them, and knew that the apparent accident was in reality an attack on Eaton's life. And as such Santoine recognized it.

CHAPTER XV

Donald Avery is Moody

HARRIET went down the stair into the study; she passed through the study into the main part of the house and found Donald and sent him to her father; then she returned to the study. She closed and fastened the doors, and after glancing about the room, she removed the books in front of the wallsafe to the right of the door, slid back the movable panel, opened the safe and took out a bundle of correspondence. She closed safe and panel and put back the books; and carrying the correspondence to her father's desk, she began to look over it.

This correspondence—a considerable bundle of letters held together with wire clips and the two envelopes bound with tape which she had put into the safe the day before—made up the papers of which her father had spoken to her. These letters represented the contentions of willful, powerful and sometimes ruthless and violent men. Ruin of one man by another—ruin financial, social or moral, or all three together—was the intention of the principals concerned in this correspondence; too often, she knew, one man or one group had carried out a fierce intent upon another; and sometimes, she was aware, these bitter feuds had carried certain of her father's clients further even than personal or family ruin: fraud, violence and—twice now—even murder were represented by this correspondence; for the papers relating to the Warden and the Latron murders were here. There were in this connection the documents concerning the Warden and the Latron properties which her father had brought back with him from the Coast; there were letters, now more than five years old, which concerned the government's promised prosecution of Latron; and, lastly, there were the two envelopes which had just been sent to her father concerning the present organization of the Latron properties.

She glanced through these and the others with them. She had felt always the horror of this violent and ruthless side of the men with whom her father dealt; but now she knew that actual appreciation of the crimes that passed as business had been far from her. And, strangely, she now realized that it was not the attacks on Mr. Warden and her father—overwhelming with horror as these had been—which were bringing that appreciation home to her. It was her understanding now that the attack was not meant for her father but for Eaton.

For when she had believed that someone had meant to murder her father, as Mr. Warden had been murdered, the

deed had come within the class of crimes comprehensible to her. She was accustomed to recognize that, at certain times and under special circumstances, her father might be an obstacle to someone who would become desperate enough to attack; but she had supposed that, if such an attack were delivered, it must be made by a man roused to hate his victim, and the deed would be palliated, as far as such a crime could be, by an overwhelming impulse of terror or antipathy at the moment of striking the blow. But she had never contemplated a condition in which a man might murder—or attempt to murder—without hate of his victim. Yet now her father had made it clear that this was such a case. Someone on that train in Montana—acting for himself or for another—had found this stranger, Eaton, an obstacle in his way. And merely as removing an obstacle, that man had tried to murder Eaton. And when, instead, he had injured Basil Santoine, apparently fatally, he had been satisfied so that his animus against Eaton had lapsed until the injured man began to recover; and then, when Eaton was out on the open road beside her, that pitiless, passionless enemy had tried again to kill. She had seen the face of the man who drove the motor down upon Eaton, and it had been only calm, determined businesslike—though the business with which the man had been engaged was murder.

Though Harriet had never believed that Eaton had been concerned in the attack upon her father, her denial of it had been checked and stifled because he would not even defend himself. She had not known what to think; she had seemed to herself to be waiting with her thoughts in obedience; until he should be cleared, she had tried not to let herself think more about Eaton than was necessary. Now that her father himself had cleared Eaton of that suspicion, her feelings had altered from mere disbelief that he had injured her father to recollection that Mr. Warden had spoken of him only as one who himself had been greatly injured. Eaton was involved with her father in some way; she refused to believe he was against her father, but clearly he was not with him. How could he be involved, then, unless the injury he had suffered was some such act of man against man as these letters and statements represented? She looked carefully through all the contents of the envelopes, but she could not find anything which helped her.

She pushed the letters away, then, and sat thinking. Mr. Warden, who appeared to have known more about Eaton than any one else, had taken Eaton's side; it was because he had been going to help Eaton that Mr. Warden had been killed. Would not her father be ready to help Eaton, then, if he knew as much about him as Mr. Warden had known? But Mr. Warden, apparently, had kept what he knew even from his own wife; and Eaton was now keeping it from every one—her father included. She felt that her father had understood and appreciated all this long before herself—that it was the reason for his attitude toward Eaton on the train and, in part, the cause of his considerate treatment of him all through. She sensed for the first time how great her father's perplexity must be; but she felt, too, how terrible the injustice must have been that Eaton had suffered, since he himself did not dare to tell it even to her father and since, to hide it, other men did not stop short of double murder.

So, instead of being estranged by Eaton's manner to her father, she felt an impulse of feeling toward him flooding her, a feeling which she tried to explain to herself as sympathy. But it was not just sympathy; she would not say even to herself what it was.

She got up suddenly and went to the door and looked into the hall; a servant came to her.

"Is Mr. Avery still with Mr. Santoine?" she asked.

"No, Miss Santoine; he has gone out."

"How long ago?"

"About ten minutes."

"Thank you."

She went back, and bundling the correspondence together as it had been before, she removed the books from a shelf to the left of the door, slid back another panel and revealed the second wall-safe corresponding to the one to the right of the door from which she had taken the papers. The combination of this second safe was known only to her father and herself. She put the envelopes into it, closed it, and replaced the books. Then she went to her father's desk, took from a drawer a long typewritten report of which he had asked her to prepare a digest, and read it through; consciously concentrating, she began her work. The servant came at one to tell her luncheon was served, but — immersed now — she ordered her luncheon brought to the study. At three she heard Avery's motor, and went to the study door and looked out as he entered the hall.

"What have you found out, Don?" she enquired.

"Nothing yet, Harry."

"You got no trace of them?"

"No; too many motors pass on that road for the car to be recalled particularly. I've started what enquiries are possible and arranged to have the road watched in case they come back this way."

He went past her and up to her father. She returned to the study and put away her work; she called the stables on the house telephone and ordered her saddle-horse; and going to her rooms and changing to her riding-habit, she rode till five. Returning, she dressed for dinner, and going down at seven, she found Eaton, Avery and Blatchford awaiting her.

The meal was served in the great Jacobean dining-room, with walls panelled to the high ceiling, logs blazing in the big stone fireplace. As they seated themselves, she noted that Avery seemed moody and uncommunicative; something, clearly, had irritated and disturbed him; and as the meal progressed, he vented his irritation upon Eaton by affronting him more openly by word and look than he had ever done before in her presence. She was the more surprised at his doing this now, because she knew that Donald must have received from her father the same instructions as had been given herself to learn whatever was possible of Eaton's former position in life. Eaton, with his customary self-control, met Avery's offensiveness with an equability which almost disarmed it. Instinctively she tried to help him in this. But now she found that he met and put aside her assistance in the same way.

The change in his attitude toward her which she had noted first during their walk that morning had not diminished since his talk with her father but, plainly, had increased. He was almost openly now including her among those who opposed him. As that feeling which she called sympathy had come to her when she realized that what he himself had suffered must be the reason for his attitude toward her father, so now it only came more strongly when she saw him take the same attitude toward herself; and as she felt it, she found she was feeling more and more away from Donald Avery. Donald's manner toward Eaton was forcing her to invoice exactly the materials of her companionship with Donald.

Before Eaton's entrance into her life she had supposed that some time, as a matter of course, she was going to marry Donald. In spite of this, she had never thought of herself as apart from her father; when she thought of marrying, it had been always with the idea that her duty to her husband must be secondary to that to her father; she knew now that she had accepted Donald Avery not because he had become necessary to her but because he had seemed essential to her father and her marrying Donald would permit her life to go on much as it was. Till recently, Avery's complaisance, his certainty that it must be only a matter of time before he would win her, had been the most definite—almost the only definable—fault she had found with her father's confidential agent; now her sense of many other faults in him only marked the distance she had drawn away from

him. If Harriet Santoine could define her own present estimate of Avery, it was that he did not differ in any essential particular from those men whose correspondence had so horrified her that afternoon.

Donald had social position and a certain amount of wealth and power; now suddenly she was feeling that he had nothing but those things, that his own unconscious admission was that to be worth while he must have them, that to retain and increase them was his only object in life. She had the feeling that these were the only things he would fight for; but that for these he would fight—fairly, perhaps, if he could—but, if he must, unfairly, despicably.

She had finished dinner, but she hesitated to rise and leave the men alone; after-dinner cigars and the fiction of a masculine conversation about the table were insisted on by Blatchford. As she delayed, looking across the table at Eaton, his eyes met hers; reassured, she rose at once; the three rose with her and stood while she went out. She went upstairs and looked in upon her father; he wanted nothing, and after a conversation with him as short as she could make it, she came down again. No further disagreement between the two men, apparently, had happened after she left the table. Avery now was not visible. Eaton and Blatchford were in the music-room; as she went to them, she saw that Eaton had some sheets of music in his hand. So now, with a repugnance against her father's orders which she had never felt before, she began to carry out the instructions her father had given her.

"You play, Mr. Eaton?" she asked.

"I'm afraid not," he smiled.

"Really don't you?"

"Only drum a little sometimes, Miss Santoine. Won't you play? Please do."

She saw that they were songs which he had been examining. "Oh, you sing!"

He could not effectively deny it. She sat down at her piano and ran over the songs and selections from the new opera. He followed her with the delight of a music-lover long away from an instrument. He sang with her a couple of the songs; he had a good, unassuming tone. And as she went through the music, she noticed that he was familiar with almost everything she had liked which had been written or was current up to five years before; all later music was strange to him. To this extent he had been of her world, plainly, up to five years before; then he had gone out of it.

She realized this only as something which she was to report to her father; yet she felt a keener, more personal interest in it than that. Harriet Santoine knew enough of the world to know that few men break completely all social connections without some link of either fact or memory still holding them, and that this link most often is a woman. So now, instinctively, she found, she was selecting among the music on the racks arias of lost, disappointed or unhappy love. But she saw that Eaton's interest in these songs appeared no different from his interest in others; it was, so far as she could tell, for their music he cared for them—not because they recalled to him any personal recollection. So far as her music could assure her, then, there was—and had been—no woman in Eaton's life whose memory made poignant his break with his world.

Presently she desisted and turned to other sorts of music. Toward ten o'clock, after she had stopped playing, he excused himself and went to his rooms. She sat for a time, idly talking with Blatchford; then, as a servant passed through the hall and she mistook momentarily his footsteps for those of Avery, she got up suddenly and went upstairs. It was only after reaching her own rooms that she appreciated that the meaning of this action was that she shrank from seeing Avery again that night. But she had been in her rooms only a few minutes when her house telephone buzzed, and answering it, she found that it was Donald speaking to her.

"Will you come down for a few minutes, please, Harry?"

She withheld her answer momentarily. Before Eaton had come into her life,



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Donald sometimes had called her like this—especially on those nights when he had worked late with her father—and she had gone down to visit with him for a few minutes as an ending for the day. She had never allowed these meetings to pass beyond mere companionship; but tonight she thought of that companionship without pleasure.

"Please, Harry!" he repeated.

Some strangeness in his tone perplexed her.

"Where are you?" she asked.

"In the study."

She went down at once. As he came to the study door to meet her, she saw that what had perplexed her in his tone was apparently only the remnant of that irritation he had showed at dinner. He took her hand and drew her into the study. The lights in the room turned full on and the opaque curtains drawn closely over the windows told that he had been working—or that he wished to appear to have been working—and papers scattered on one of the desks, and the wall safe to the right of the door standing open, confirmed this. But now he led her to the big chair, and guided her as she seated herself; then he lounged on the flat-topped desk in front

of and close to her and bending over her.

"You don't mind my calling you down, Harry; it is so long since we had even a few minutes alone together," he pleaded.

"What is it you want, Don?" she asked.

"Only to see you, dear—Harry." He took her hand again; she resisted and withdrew it. "I can't do any more work tonight, Harry. I find the correspondence I expected to go over this evening isn't here; your father has it, I suppose."

"No; I have it, Don."

"You?"

"Yes; father didn't want you bothered by that work just now. Didn't he tell you?"

"He told me that, of course, Harry, and that he had asked you to relieve me as much as you could; he didn't say he had told you to take charge of the papers. Did he do that?"

"I thought that was implied. If you need them, I'll get them for you, Don. Do you want them?"

She got up and went toward the safe where she had put them; suddenly she stopped. What it was that she had felt under his tone and manner, she

could not tell; it was probably only irritation at having important work taken out of his hands. But whatever it was, he was not openly expressing it—he was even being careful that it should not be expressed. And now suddenly, as he followed and came close behind her and her mind went swiftly to her father lying helpless upstairs, and her father's trust in her, she halted.

"We must ask father first," she said.

"Ask him!" he ejaculated. "Why?" She faced him uncertainly, not answering.

"That's rather ridiculous, Harry, especially as it is too late to ask him tonight." His voice was suddenly rough in his irritation. "I have had charge of those very things for years; they concern the matters in which your father particularly confides in me. It is impossible that he meant you to take them out of my hands like this. He must have meant only that you were to give me what help you could with them!"

She could not refute what he said; still, she hesitated.

"When did you find out those matters weren't in your safe, Don?" she asked.

"Just now."

"Didn't you find out this afternoon—before dinner?"

"That's what I said—just now this afternoon, when I came back to the house before dinner, as you say." Suddenly he seized both her hands, drawing her to him and holding her in front of him. "Harry, don't you see that you are putting me in a false position—wronging me? You are acting as though you did not trust me!"

She drew away her hands. "I do trust you, Don; at least I have no reason to distrust you. I only say we must ask father."

"They're in your little safe?"

She nodded. "Yes."

"And you'll not give them to me?"

"No."

He stared angrily; then he shrugged and laughed and went back to his desk and began gathering up his scattered papers. She stood indecisively watching him. Suddenly he looked up, and she saw that he had quite conquered his irritation, or at least had concealed it; his concern now seemed to be only over his relations with herself.

"We've not quarrelled, Harry?" he asked.

"Quarrelled? Not at all, Don," she replied.

She moved toward the door; he followed and let her out, and she went back to her own rooms.

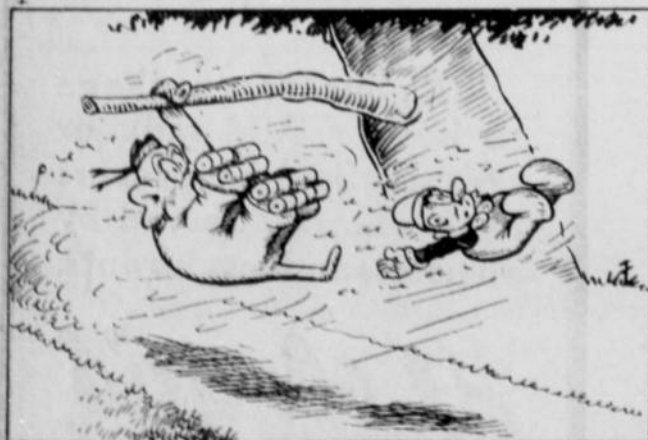
(To be continued next week.)

Money for the Young Folks

Ask a bunch of boys and girls whether they would like some money for their bank account or hobby and they will be eager to secure it. This is the very thing The Guide is doing. \$50 will be distributed among boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 years (inclusive), who have done the best work during the 1925 season. Write for particulars as to how you can secure your share of the money. Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE DOO DADS

The weight of an elephant is considerable—the weight even of a baby elephant, as Tiny is. He is the pet of Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, and Nicky leads him a dog's life, what with his practical jokes, his experiments of all kinds, and his failure to foresee even the most obvious results of what he does. This latest adventure came about through another of Nicky's experiments, and his failure to realize that when so heavy a being as an elephant attains a high speed, it is not easy either to guide or to stop. What does Nicky Nutt do but buy a great pair of roller skates and strap them on his pet elephant's feet. He thought it would be great fun to watch Tiny learn to skate, with all his four feet going four different ways at once, and, perhaps, Tiny taking a spill on the pavement—oh, it was sure to be fun, thought Nicky. Tiny was not at all eager for the fun—he knew that he was seldom the one who could laugh at whatever fun came of Nicky's doings. He was trying to stand still, and Nicky was trying to make him start skating. Nicky got behind Tiny and pushed him along, Tiny having all he could do to keep his feet under him, and expecting the worst. Presently they came to the brow of a hill, and Nicky rejoiced. "Oh, Boy! Here's a dandy hill," he called out. "Now you'll have a good chance to try out your new roller skates." Over the brow he pushed Tiny, and the heavy elephant began to go faster and faster, Nicky holding on by his tail. "Easy, Tiny, easy," he cried, but all Tiny could do was to keep on his feet. Faster and faster he went down the hill, knowing no way to stop or turn or do anything, but just sail on down the steep grade. He was not surprised; he had not expected anything better. Tiny did not know the worst, either; there was a deep lake at the foot of the hill. Nicky knew it, and remembered when it was too late. "Slow up, Tiny!" he implored. "Slow up—the lake!" Near the foot of the hill, just before he would have plunged into the water, Tiny approached a big tree, a branch thrust out across the road. Nicky called to him: "Grab that branch, Tiny—grab that branch and stop!" Tiny did his best. He seized the branch as he plunged beneath it like a runaway freight train. Tiny stopped, but not Nicky. They had been going at such a rate that Nicky lost his hold on Tiny's tail and went sailing through the air. Someone else was at the lake that day—Flannelfeet, the policeman. He was taking a day off from his work, sitting on the bank trying to catch fish, and singing to himself: "The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la-la." All at once, just as if a cloud had dropped him down, Nicky Nutt came sailing over the policeman's head and landed with a loud "Plop!" right where Flannelfeet was trying to catch a fish. Every boy knows that such a thing is the very surest way to spoil the fishing for the whole day—to drop anything into the water with a loud splash. And Nicky made a tremendous splash when he went in. It was lucky the policeman was there, or Nicky might have drowned. As it was, the fish-hook caught in his trousers, and Flannelfeet had to pull him out of the water. The policeman could see no more fun in all this than Tiny did. As he hauled Nicky out he grumbled: "My gosh! Can't I have one day's pleasure without your butting in!"



News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

nursing courses for out-lying districts and stated that all children should have a chance to grow into the highest type of good citizens. Miss McMurray was listened to with deep interest. She spoke on several laws of interest to women, the first of these being "holding property under the new and the old systems." This she explained at length. The Dower Law was explained fully and the holograph will also. An interesting discussion followed Miss McMurray's address.

The evening session was opened by community singing, very ably led by Mrs. H. Prior, of Portage. W. J. Troop, chairman of the district board occupied the chair and during his remarks he spoke of the U.F.M. organization being for the betterment of the farmers and also of the savings realized in the seed grain rates, the wheat pool, classification of freight rates and co-operative buying and selling. He made a strong plea for all farmers to join the organization. Premier Bracken, the speaker of the evening, was accorded a very hearty reception. After telling of his trip to The Pas, he spoke very highly of the work of the U.F.M. organization and the women's share in that work. The premier's address was given more particularly for women, and he traced the rise of women through the ages until the present time when they have practically equal rights with men. He referred to the responsibilities that come with new opportunities and asked that every one study the laws and needs of their country and have a knowledge of their country's resources. He closed his address with a tribute to the mothers—the home-makers of the country. C. Campbell, M.L.A., was then called on by the chairman. He spoke earnestly of the sincerity of Premier Bracken and his government in administering the laws of the province, and complimented the U.F.W.M. on the great work they are doing. Mrs. L. A. Bradley tendered a vote of thanks to the speakers, and all those who assisted in the program. During the sessions musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Morrow and Miss Peggy Home, Miss Robinson and a male quartette, composed of Messrs. Wishart, Todd, McRea and Burke. All numbers were heartily encored.

A meeting attended by between two and three hundred people was held at Fisher Branch on the 10th. As the settlement is composed chiefly of Ruthenian and French people they were pleased to have the opportunity of listening to speakers addressing them in their own tongue. Hon. A. Prefontaine spoke in French, and M. V. Bachinsky, M.L.A., in Ruthenian. This is a good dairying country and those present were very interested in the address of A. McKay, manager of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, in which he told of the work of the farmers' creamery company.

The series of meetings arranged for the Provencher district by the On-to-the-Bay Association, in co-operation with the U.F.M., have been indefinitely postponed owing to heavy rains in the district and several bridges having been washed away.

Pool Meetings

A two week's series of meetings has been arranged by the Manitoba Wheat Pool to be addressed by A. J. M. Poole, president of the U.F.M. commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They are as follows: Monday, July 6, Kemnay; Tuesday, July 7, Brandon; Wednesday, July 8, two miles south of Justice; Thursday, July 9, Rookhurst School; Friday, July 10, Rapid City; Saturday, July 11, Newdale; Monday, July 13, Erickson; Tuesday, July 14, Clanwilliam; Wednesday, July 15, Neepawa; Thursday, July 16, Arden; Friday, July 17, Birnie.

A Baby Health Conference is being held at Framnes, near Arborg, in connection with the U.F.M. picnic on July 1. The women are making great pre-

parations. Dr. M. E. Douglas, is the child specialist, whom they have selected, and Miss Russell, superintendent of the Public Health Department is sending out a couple of nurses, and full equipment.

Minnedosa is having a monster picnic on July 1. The U.F.M. locals surrounding the town and the Board of Trade are joining forces to make this occasion one of outstanding success. Speakers are being brought in for the day, and other plans are under way.

Elgin U.F.W.M. are very much to the front in their activities. They sent a special contribution of \$10 to the Central office, \$10 to the Manitoba Prohibition Alliance for the promotion of their work, and \$11 more to Central for membership fees. They report that 25 members attended their last meeting, and that the next meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. Kerslake, when plans will be made for serving meals on Fair Day, July 10.

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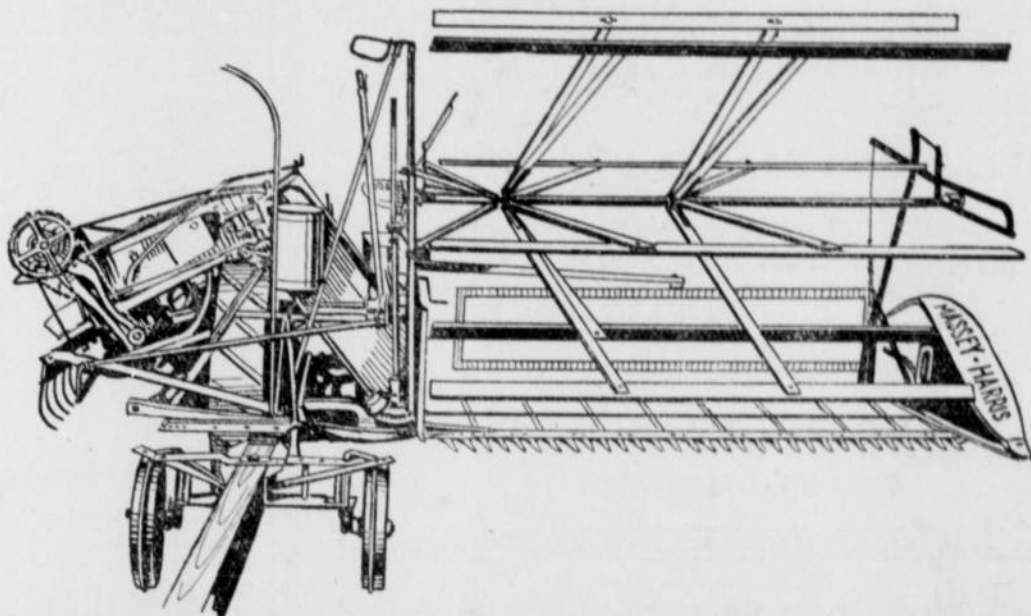
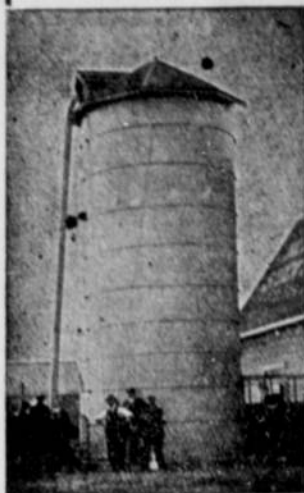
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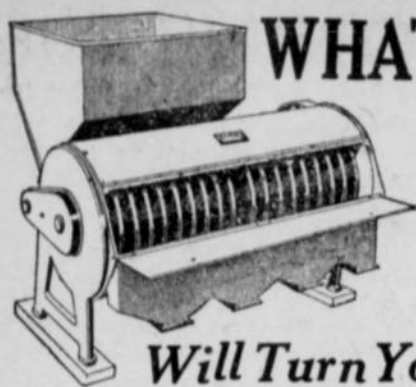
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Interiors Made Over

Continued from Page 8

A shelf across the top or down one side for dusters and cleansers is a convenience. One upstairs as well saves hauling up the implements on cleaning day. As a cupboard such as this occupies very little space it can be built into a small corner. Another good idea is a similar closet in which are stored the ironing board, wringer, boiler, clothes-pin bag, pails, and on a shelf soaps, water softeners. In this way you can utilize a small space which otherwise would go to waste. A clothes chute from the second floor to the place where the washing is done is not difficult to put in and saves time when collecting laundry. A space 18 x 27 in a corner of a room or a hall is cut in the floor, and a shaft is boarded up in the room beneath. It is wise to continue the shaft into the room above rather than to have a trap door through which a child might fall. A small door will allow the clothes to be put into the chute.

If you are blessed (or cursed) with a huge kitchen, have you ever considered making one end into a laundry and wash-room. I have seen a very convenient arrangement of this sort, in which the washer, tubs, boiler and other supplies were housed. The men hung their clothes in this room and washed before coming in to meals. It makes a wonderful difference to the tidiness of the house, and is considered to be a great scheme by the owner. The partitions can be made of beaver board if desired.

If remodelling a house a bathroom deserves consideration. I do not mean an elaborate one, but a room in which a tub and closet can be placed. In some houses there is a small bedroom or store-room that could be rigged up. There are excellent showers on the market suitable for farm homes, one of which consists of a pail on a shelf with a length of rubber tube attached. On the end is a metal sprinkler. Another type has a tube with a brush on the end. Either of these works fine on farms. In this room could be built-in the linen closet and medicine chest.

Much running up and down stairs is saved by putting a dumb-waiter in the kitchen. Milk can be sent to the cellar in this and a whole load of food materials can be brought up with the least expenditure of energy. Another similar elevator near the stove enables you to bring up fuel from the basement. The same arrangement could very well be arranged next to the fireplace if you happen to have one.

In all the reconstructing I have done, it has invariably paid to paint or varnish the woodwork right away, as this preserves the surface and makes the new work seem a part of the house. Chintz or cretonne in attractive colors also improves the appearance of any room, while wonders can be worked with dyes and factory cotton.

Australian Pool Prices

The results of the pooling of wheat in the four wheat-growing states of Australia for the 1923-4 crop, as published in the Country News, of Adelaide, South Australia, were as follows:

New South Wales (five advances)—Paid 4/8.543d. per bushel; last dividend paid April 8, 1925.

Victoria (four advances)—Paid 4/8.75d per bushel; last dividend paid October 16, 1924.

South Australia (four advances)—Paid 4/5.25d. per bushel; last dividend March 11, 1925.

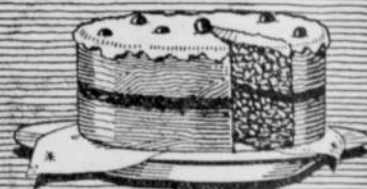
Western Australia (four advances)—Paid 4/7.562d. per bushel; last dividend paid November 21, 1924.

Roughly these prices represent \$1.10 for South Australia, \$1.15 for Western Australia and \$1.17 for the other two states. South Australia had the smallest amount of pooled wheat, and the Country News, commenting on the difference in price, says: "If South Australians are to receive a similar return for their wheat as, say, Victoria, they must be prepared to pool a similar percentage."

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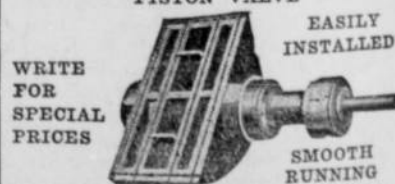
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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, APRIL LITTERS, bacon type, prolific, \$15. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man.

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REGISTERED TAMWORTHS—APRIL FAR- rowed. Thrifty pigs, from large litters. Grand sire imported, \$11, including papers. Roy Cole, Simpson, Sask.

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, OF BACON type, March litters, with papers, \$15 each. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man.

TAMWORTH PIGS, \$12 EACH, GRANDSIRE imported, champion Regina and Saskatoon, 1924. S. Knight, Invermay, Sask.

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CHOICE BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, BOTH sexes, March and April litters, by imported boar, \$15, at 12 weeks. Others by XXX boar and dam, sired by imported boar, \$10, at ten weeks. Good type for swine clubs. Robert Stevenson, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask.

YORKSHIRES—APRIL LITTERS, CHOICEST University of Saskatchewan mating, \$14, nine weeks; papers included. George C. Downie, Hardisty, Alta.

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FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, MAY pigs, from University prize-winning bacon stock, large litters, papers furnished, \$10. Chas. W. Johnson, Melval, Sask.

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BACON type, eight weeks, \$12, papers included. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask.

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PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, FEMALES, \$8.00. males, \$12. Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macerorie, Sask.

CHINCHILLA AND WHITE FLEMISH GIANTS for sale. Best furred stock. P. Barlow, Beece Rabbitry, Sidney, B.C.

CHEASAPEAKE PUPS, \$8.00 AND \$5.00, Robert Stowe, Minnola, Man.

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BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY—BABY chicks, pure-bred, guaranteed from breed-to-egg stock. Thousands every week. Hatching eggs, incubators, breeders, custom hatching, poultry and supplies, catalogue free. 369 Atkins Street, Winnipeg.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS, GUARANTEED pure-bred. Live delivery. Reduced prices. Reliable Bird Store, 405½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

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Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.



Finding a Hidden Treasure

You can't estimate how much money your crop will make until you have sold it. Your income is uncertain at the best of times, and a good farmer makes money by as many methods as possible. If you are looking for another method, use a Classified Ad. for buying or selling. They uncover many a hidden treasure.

How to Increase Your Income

You can make money by selling second-hand machinery, livestock, seed grain, poultry, etc., through the Farmers' Market Place, and can save money buying breeding stock, farm lands, collies and anything needed on the farm by the same method. Hundreds of buyers are looking for used machinery, and the only farmer who can't make money by using a little Classified Ad. is the farmer who has nothing to sell. Every week dozens of farmers write saying: "Cancel my ad., I am already sold out," or, "I have had to return more orders than I could fill in the first place." The following letters are examples:

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If we did it for others—We can do it for you

July is the best month to sell binders, water tanks, threshing machinery, grass seed, fall rye and farm lands. No doubt you've got something around the farm you could turn into cash.

Don't delay! The opportunity will soon be gone. Write out the ad. today and send it to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

REAL FARMS CHEAP

IN GOOD SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICTS

Forget—S. 1, 28-9-7, W2, improved, price \$1,800. Colgate—N.W. 1, 34-5-15, W2, improved, price \$640. Horizon—S.W. 1, 27-8-24, W2, improved, price \$800. Neptune—N.E. 1, 36-4-16, W2, improved, price \$800. Forget—N.E. 1, 36-8-7, W2, improved, price \$720. Tressa—N.E. 1, 20-7-17, W2, improved, price \$800. Wilkie—S.E. 1, 14-40-18, W3, improved, price \$800. Borden—S.W. 1, 28-30-9, W3, improved, price \$800. Borden—S.W. 1, 21-30-9, W3, improved, price \$720.

The above farms are actually worth two or three times the prices quoted. Present grain prices will double ordinary values soon. A fair crop in 1926 will pay for any of the above farms. Buildings on some of the farms are worth as high as \$4,000. Investigate and write.

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AT RED DEER HILL, SASK. 450 ACRES, small house, barn, well, etc., 2½ miles from station, elevator, school and store. Price only \$1,500, one-third cash, balance on mortgage at 8%. Apply R. W. Smith, 21st Street West, Prince Albert, Sask.

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FARM WANTED—FOR CASH, SEND DETAILS. F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment tested, no noxious weed seeds, 10c. per pound. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta.

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, sacked, 9c. per pound. Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man.

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LOWEST PRICES IN WESTERN CANADA on guaranteed new tires, tubes and parts for all cars. For greatest saving write for our free complete price list.—JACKSON AUTO AGENCY, SASKATOON, SASK.

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, 28-45 Mogul engine, 36-56 Aultman-Taylor separator, \$1,000. Also 12-disc Cockshutt engine plows in two sections, \$350. All in good running order. See 33-10-14, West 3rd. Henry Wellisch, Sask. Landing, Sask.

SELL OR TRADE FOR SMALLER GAS OUTFIT. 20-H.P. Sawyer-Massey steam engine and 40-64 Advance separator. Both excellent running order. Sell together or separate. Walter B. Ringer, Box 384, Melfort, Sask.

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FOR SALE—12-20 WATERLOO BOY, LATE model, and John Deere plow, three bottoms, nearly new. Magnet cream separator, \$50. Box 14, Westbourne, Man.

SELLING—25-H.P. TITAN TRACTOR, FIVE bottom P. O. engine gang, George White 28-46 separator, \$700 cash. Take good car in trade. C. Jacob, Maner, Sask.

FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC- tor, four 14-inch Grand Detour power-lift plow. All in good working order. Inspection invited. Alexander Bros., LaSalle, Man.

FOR SALE—36-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, 40-62 Russell separator, bunk car on tracks. All good condition. If interested, write or apply in person. Manager, Bank of Montreal, Estevan, Sask.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GARDEN CITY feeder for 30-inch Rumely separator. Geo. Bergset, Batrum, Sask.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL POWER DISC harrow, tandem discs. In good condition. Box 168, Rathwell, Man.

FOR SALE—RUMELY OUTFIT, ENGINE 16- 30, separator, 28-44. Will sell engine alone. Good condition. Peters, Abernethy, Sask.

SAWYER-MASSEY ENGINE, 22 H.P.; SEPA- rator, 31-32, Gant and Scott. Joseph Lawrence, Box 151, Birdie, Man.

SELLING—WALLIS TRACTOR 15-27, RUMELY separator 22-36, complete with drive belt; in first-class condition. H. E. Trimble, Glenboro, Man.

SELLING—20-32-12 INCH ROBERT BELL SEP- arator and 12-20 Heider tractor. In first-class running order. Frank Kelly, Belmont, Man.

ONE BIG FOUR 30-60 ENGINE, AT CONDITION. Sell or trade for small engine, horses or automobile. Box 128, Milestone, Sask.

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HAMILTON TRACTOR GANG, WITH THREE breaker-bottoms, only broken 200 acres, \$135 cash. Box 144, Kishley, Sask.

SELLING—16-35 HART-PARR ENGINE, 29-48 Robinson separator, six-bottom disc plow. Alex. Stewart, Cabri, Sask.

FOR SALE—MONARCH NEVERSLIP TRACTOR and three-furrow Vulcan plow with two breaker bottoms. Wm. Haskell, Buffalo Head, Sask.

FOR SALE—GRAND DETOUR ENGINE GANG, three breaker and four stubble bottoms. L. Fales, Rowley, Alta.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE disc, in first-class condition. J. G. Gibson, Melfort, Sask.

SELLING—24-INCH COCKSHUTT BREAKER, practically new, for \$200 cash. Regular value \$325. Apply William Lunn, Austin, Man.

RUMELY FIVE-BOTTOM FLOW, HAND AND power-lift. Price \$175. Apply Karlensig, Brun- kild, Man.

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SELLING—ONE SAWYER-MASSEY FEEDER, 36-inch. Frank Graham, Blenfaith, Sask.

WANTED—LIGHT TRACTOR, STATE PRICE and condition. Sydney Rogers, Deveron, Sask.

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[Continued on next page]

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SELLING—28-INCH RUMELY SEPARATOR.
Good order. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask. 23-5
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Box 282, Swan River, Man. 23-3
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MISCELLANEOUS

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bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works,
152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-2

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BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS'
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ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-
ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list
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Man. 10-13

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COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN.
Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 191f

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WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR
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This is the best equipment that money can buy,
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CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME
method as used by leading factories. Overize
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dyers, cleaners. Billed suits, overcoats cleaned or
dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 13-13

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1 case, \$3.50 per case; 10-case lots, \$3.00 per case.
Try our special combination offer: 1 Straw-
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1 Black Currant, \$3.50; Green Peas, 14 lbs.,
\$1.00; Golden Bantam Corn, 30c dozen; String
Beans, 12 lbs., \$1.00.

Order one each of the above and receive 10
per cent. discount; or on 10-case lots a discount
of 25 cents per case. We guarantee all fruit to
reach you in good order or we will replace it.
Money Order must accompany your order. All
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prepayment of express.

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1324 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE DOMESTIC HAMPER, \$2.25 BOX—
Half box raspberries, loganberries, etc.; half
carrots, peas, beets, etc., or raspberries, \$2.85
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mixed vegetables, \$1.75 box. Cash with order.
D. A. McKinnon, Chilliwack, B.C. 25-2

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loganberries, blackberries and other fruits. High-
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VARIKOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING
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Winnipeg. Easy self treatment, also by mail. Mrs.
W. Thomson, Belmont, Manitoba, writes: "I often
think of you since you cured me of that terrible
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rover, acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and
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TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS
range. The Arro-Kerro Kerosene Vaporizer does
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Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arro Lite Co.
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lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price
lists, information and estimates free. Coast and
Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 19-9

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posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for
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tamarac, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs.
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all purposes. Special design, complete, \$24, freight
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ments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421
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WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE
removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr.
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SALESMAN WANTED FOR "CANADA'S
Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock recom-
mended by Western Government Experimental
Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory.
handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington,
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\$75 WEEKLY SELLING MEN'S TAILORED
clothing, \$22.95 delivered. Money-back guarantee.
Big commissions. Experience unnecessary. Full
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established firm. Patents everywhere. Head
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LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO-
bacco (Hurley), bright, mild, full flavored, pound,
40c; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00, delivered
postpaid. Satisfaction or money and all expenses
returned. Directions for making up free. A. B.
Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 24-5

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY.
Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand
Rouge. Special price for five pounds, \$2.25.
Snead Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Callisano &
Figli Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg. 20-26

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA
Brand." Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Snead
Leaf, 50c; Haubour, Rouge, Queneel, 65c;
Perfum d'Italie, Queneel, 75c, per pound, prepaid.
Richard-Beliveau Co., Winnipeg. 23-5

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TO-
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Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and
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PRODUCE

LIVE HENS WANTED

HENS over 6 lbs., extra fat, 21c; over 5
lbs., 18c; over 4-5 lbs., good con-
dition, 15c; under 4 lbs., good
condition 14c
Ducks, good condition, any size 15c
Roosters, 1 year old, good condition 12c
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All prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg.
Guaranteed until July 8, inclusive.

Broilers—let us know how many you have
and we will quote you prices. Save money—
use your old boxes—make your own crates.
Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

etc., but their control remains under
the Department of Marine and
Fisheries.

The bill as it passed the committee
gives farmers 48 hours free time for
the loading of a car of grain, as
against 24 hours as at present, except-
ing during the months of September,
October and November.

A section in the bill which would
have given country elevators two cars
in rotation instead of one was struck
out, but provision was made that the
Board of Grain Commissioners may
allot cars out of turn when necessary
in time of congestion, in order to en-
able farmers with wagon-loads to
secure facilities for the handling of
their grain.

Progressives See Patronage

In the course of the deliberations of
the committee, Hon. W. R. Motherwell,
minister of agriculture, and several
other Liberal members supported the
proposal to take the appointment of
all officials and employees of the Board
of Railway Commissioners out of the
hands of the Civil Service Commission.
This move was strenuously opposed by
Progressive members of the committee,
who contended that it would be simply
the thin edge of the wedge in the
bringing back of party patronage, and
that the adoption of the suggestion
would result in depriving the Board of
Grain Commissioners of its present in-
dependence from all political parties.
That amendment was, as a consequence,
defeated.

Mixing Clauses

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, John Evans,
of Saskatoon; John Millar, of
Qu'Appelle, and others, spoke strongly
against mixing, while Thomas Sales,
of Salteaux, while holding that the
owner of grain could not be prevented
from mixing it if he so desired, was of
opinion that the practice as carried on
was detrimental to the farmers' inter-
est, and should therefore be sur-
rounded by the strongest possible
restrictions. Dr. Magill, secretary of
the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, made a
strong argument for mixing, declaring
that it resulted in a larger price being
secured for the whole crop, and that
it enabled private elevator owners to
pay premiums for low grade grain suit-
able for mixing. Hon. T. A. Crerar,
and others, supported this contention.
T. J. Murray, K.C., solicitor for the
wheat pools, said the pools were oper-
ating a private elevator and desired
to continue, believing they could re-
turn a higher price to their clients by
so doing.

LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Highest prices paid for farm produce
Fat Hens, over 6 lbs. 19-20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 15-17c; 4-5 lbs. 13-15c
Young Roosters 12c
Hen Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., 15-17c; Toms, 12c
Young Broilers, per lb. 26c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuffi



Befriending the Birds

I feel a duty to the birds that flock about my home in herds. I'd hate to have them feel the need of peace or shelter, drink or feed; I'd hate to have them snoop around afraid of being seen or found! I built a fountain years ago, a place all thirsty birdlets know, and every year from early spring they gather there to sip and sing. 'Most every living bird, I think, from humming bird to bobolink, heads in at that old font I made to wet his whistle in the shade. Birds gather there in heat of day to bathe and wash the dust away; they love to flutter in the pool, they whisk away revived and cool. At our old home when meal time comes we save and garner all the crumbs; we gather all loose grains of wheat, we save up crusts and sprigs of meat, and these are scattered in the grass where birds may banquet as they pass. Now, many fellows like to say they have no time to throw away; "absorbed," they say, "with big affairs we never stop for splitting hairs; we have no time, nor place, nor words, for silly little things like birds!" But, spite of all such fellows say, I'm glad I wasn't built that way! I've never been so busy yet, so "big" and rushed that I forget the little birds that come each spring to live with me, and nest, and sing!

The bill was eventually amended so that a farmer's grain might be taken into a private elevator provided he gave authority on a special and separate form of contract, to be prepared by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The pools were specifically given the right to mix the grain of their clients, and under conditions intended to safeguard the rights of the public, were empowered to operate country elevators for the handling of pool grain only. The pools, however, were only partially successful in their attempt to secure the passage of a section giving the farmer the absolute right to say to what terminal elevator his grain shall be shipped, a provision which they apparently desired in order that pool grain taken in the country by line elevators should be forwarded to pool terminals.

With the object of endeavoring to make the new act constitutional, including the provisions for the licensing of elevators and the confiscation of overages in excess of a quarter of one per cent, all elevators are declared in the bill to be for the general advantage of Canada, and a resolution was also adopted by the committee recommending that the provincial government be asked to secure the passage of such concurrent legislation as may be necessary to ensure the enforcement of the act.

Senate and Home Bank

On Friday the Senate threw a monkey wrench into the government's arrangements for prorogation by undertaking to practically re-draft the bill for the recompense of the Home Bank depositors. As a result of a meeting of a sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee, with Mr. Clarkson, the liquidator, amendments were submitted to the government's bill which render it almost unrecognizable by those who originally drafted it. The bill as amended secured third reading, and the amendments in question are as follows:

1. The total amount of reimburse-
ment shall be reduced from \$5,450,000
to \$3,000,000.

2. Deposits not exceeding \$500 are
to be reimbursed outright to the ex-
tent of 35 per cent. of the claims.

3. Claims for reimbursement of more
than \$500 will be heard by the chief
justice or puisne judge of the ex-
chequer court, who will make awards
not exceeding 35 per cent. of the de-
posit in cases where "special need is
proven."

4. The bill denies any legal or moral
responsibility on the part of the gov-
ernment for recompense of the de-
positors.

5. The following are excluded en-
tirely from recompense under the
measure: present or past directors of
the bank, senators and members of
parliament, the government of any
province, city, town, country, munici-
pality, parish, school board, educa-
tional institutions or other similar
corporation or institution; any asso-
ciation, society, partnership, club,
friendly or mutual benefit society, re-
ligious or church corporation, labor
association or similar organization or
association.

6. Any creditor failing to take ad-
vantage of the act within 12 months
of its passing will be debarred from re-
ceiving any benefit therefrom.

7. The minister of finance must an-
nually submit to parliament within 14
days of the opening of the session, a
detailed statement showing the names
of all persons who have received aid
under the act, and setting forth the
amount received.

The bill, as amended, has to all in-
tents and purposes removed the moral
or legal obligation embodied in the
government measure, and reduced the
principle to one of compassion. In
conjecturing the fate of the amended
measure in the House of Commons, it
is to be noted that there were very
many members on all sides of the
House, who, while voting for the mea-
sure as originally introduced, were of
the opinion that a dangerous precedent
was being fixed by the bill, particu-
larly in the admission of govern-
mental responsibility for the failure
of the bank.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 19, 1925.

WHEAT—Selling of October wheat futures against purchases of American wheat depressed prices during the early part of the week. The purchasing of October against reported crop damage from various points, caused the reaction to the figures of a week ago, otherwise markets have been very dull with very light export trade. July and cash wheat have been heavy throughout with small selling of July by holders, and consequent depression in values. The premium over October on this has declined somewhat. British purchasers appear to be on holiday, and Fort William stocks of high grade wheat while strongly held are depressing the price a little. Hand-to-mouth buying is all that can be expected with the favorable crop conditions existing, and for this reason we would not expect any congestion in July wheat on account of export demand. Coarse grains act quite firmly, with good purchasers on oats and barley from overseas. Barley is pretty well cleaned up for this crop year, and while there are considerable quantities of One Feed oats available this is the only grade offering in quantities. Other grades are scarce.

FLAX—Very dull, with a sinking market. Demand is very poor, and although crushers are steady buyers the amounts are small and exceeded by the offerings.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 15 to June 20, inclusive.

	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 166½	161½	166½	165½	167½	164½	172½	116½	
Oct. 126	134½	138½	139½	142½	140½	140	110½	
Oats—								
July 57	55½	57½	56½	57½	57½	59½	41½	
Oct. 49	46	49½	49	50	49½	51½	40½	
Barley—								
July 87½	86½	87½	87½	89½	88½	88½	65½	
Oct. 73	71	73	73	76	75½	75	60½	
Flax—								
July 243	238½	238½	237	236	233½	243½	218	
Oct. 222½	220½	220½	220	222½	220½	225½	188	
Rye—								
July 104	101	105	105½	107	106½	109½	74	
Oct. 102	101	104	104½	105	106½	107½	74½	

CASH WHEAT

June 15 to June 20, inclusive.

	June	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	166½	162½	167½	166½	167½	164½	173½	116½	
2 N ..	163½	158½	163½	162½	163½	161½	169½	112½	
3 N ..	157½	153½	158½	157½	158½	156½	164½	109½	
4	146½	141½	146½	145½	148½	145½	154½	102½	
5	121	120½	124½	125½	128½	125½	132	95	
6	99	98½	106½	107½	110½	108½	111	90	
Feed ..	79	77½	85½	86½	90½	98½	90	79	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed June 19 as follows: July 2½d lower at 11s 2½d; October, 1½d lower at 10s 9½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.83½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: July \$1.62½; October \$1.56½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.58½ to \$1.74½; No. 1 northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.61½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.56½ to \$1.71½; No. 2 northern, \$1.55½ to \$1.59½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.54½ to \$1.68½; No. 3 northern, \$1.53½ to \$1.56½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.58½ to \$1.73½; No. 1 hard, \$1.57½ to \$1.61½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.54½ to \$1.57½; No. 1 hard, \$1.51½ to \$1.55½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.45 to \$1.52; No. 1 durum, \$1.38 to \$1.45; No. 2 amber, \$1.42 to \$1.51; No. 2 durum, \$1.37 to \$1.45; No. 3 amber, \$1.34 to \$1.48; No. 3 durum, \$1.35 to \$1.43. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.07 to \$1.08; No. 4 yellow, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 3 mixed, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 4 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.03. Oats—No. 2 white, 47½c to 49½c; No. 3 white, 46½c to 46½c; No. 4 white, 44½c to 45½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 83c to 84c; medium to good, 76c to 82c; lower grade, 70c to 75c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.65½ to \$2.70½.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon, 106s to 112s per 112 lbs. (23c to 24½c per lb.); boxes 106s to 110s (23c to 24½c). American 98s to 102s (21½c to 22½c). Irish 128s to 137s (27½c to 29½c). Danish 108s to 116s (23½c to 25½c). The market was quiet. Prices of Danish were considerably affected due to heavy arrivals and forced sales on account of the hot weather. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of a large number of Canadian cattle last Saturday, from 12c to 13½c per pound, live weight. A few oxen made from 7c to 8½c. Scotch baby beef sold at 16c, prime made 13½c and heaves 13c. The supplies were fair. There were no Irish cattle offered and trade was steady.

Birkenhead offered 1,300 Irish stores and 240 Irish fats. Steers sold from 22c to 23c in sink (dressed weight, including offal). Four hundred and forty Canadian stores and 700 Canadian fats changed hands; stores made 21½c to 23c, fat steers 21½c to 23c, cows 15c to 17c, bulls 14c to 15c.

There were no Canadian dressed sides offered at London. The meat supply was moderate and the trade slow on account of the hot weather.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending, June 19, 1925:

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 15 to June 20, inclusive

	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE	
Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	2 CW
June 15	65	58½	56½	51½	49	86½	83½	79½	77	242	237½	228	103	
16	63½	57½	55½	49½	49½	85½	82½	78½	77	237½	233	223½	100	
17	65	59½	57½	51½	49½	87	84	79½	78	238	233½	223½	104	
18	63½	57½	55½	51	48½	87½	84½	79½	78½	236½	232	222	104½	
19	64½	59½	56½	52½	49	88½	85½	80½	79½	235½	231	221	106	
20	64½	58½	56½	51½	49	88	85	80½	79½	232½	228½	218½	106	
Week Ago	67½	61½	59½	54	51½	87½	84½	79½	78½	242	238	228	108½	
Year Ago	41	40½	40½	37½	36½	65	63½	60	59½	218	214	198	73½	

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,549; hogs, 8,100; sheep, 160. Last week: Cattle, 3,565; hogs 9,076; sheep, 232.

With continued steady cattle receipts and exceedingly heavy hog deliveries for this time of the year, the market is holding about as steady as can be expected under these conditions. In the case of cattle deliveries, there are far too many slippery grass cattle now coming on the market, and these are being discounted very severely at the present time. Choice handy-weight dry-fed butcher steers are in good strong demand and have a top of \$7.50. Top butcher heifers are bringing up to \$7.00 with the medium kinds at from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Fancy baby beef from \$7.00 to \$8.00. The calf market shows a considerable weakness, choice veal calves have a top of about \$8.00, good kinds from \$5.00 to \$6.00, common from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

The hog market has shown considerable strength this week due to Eastern demand, thick smooths selling at time of writing at \$11.75 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacon.

In the sheep and lamb section receipts continue light. Choice spring lambs bringing up to \$15, yearlings \$10 to \$11, fair to good sheep from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

Please take notice that Wednesday, July 1, has been declared a holiday by the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, therefore the market will not be open on that date. All stock arriving will, however, be looked after the same as usual and sold on the following day.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$7.00 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers	7.00 to 7.50
Good to choice steers	6.00 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.00 to 4.25
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Good stocker steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	6.50 to 7.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 5.75
Fair to good cows	4.00 to 4.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Choice heavy calves	5.00 to 5.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.50

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting delivered for this week's shipments, extras 26½c, firsts 26c, seconds 21c. Receipts are reported light and quality not so good. Manitoba packers have been offering car lots during the past week, extras 30½c, firsts 29½c, seconds 25½c in export cases f.o.b. shipping point. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW

—Eggs: Receipts on these markets were reported to have been extremely light during the past week. Dealers' quotations for this week show an advance from 1c to 2c, with extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 20c to 21c. In the North Battleford section receipts have been slightly heavier with gatherers receiving 22c for firsts. Jobbers on this market are offering, delivered, extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Poultry: At some points a few live fowl have arrived at from 10c to 15c, delivered.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on this market continue steady and unchanged under light receipts. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. Poultry: No movement of live or fresh dressed reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market has advanced during the past week, dealers are now quoting, delivered, cases returnable, extras 28c, firsts 24c, seconds 20c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 37c, firsts 32c, seconds 27c. Poultry: No business reported.

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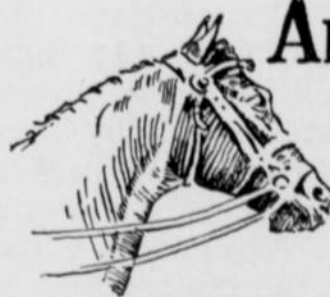
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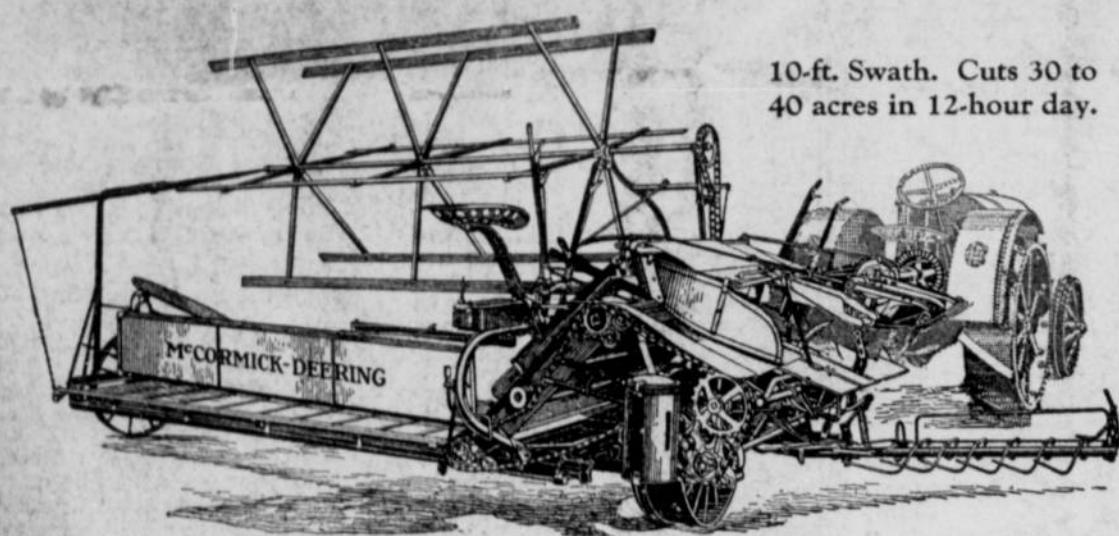
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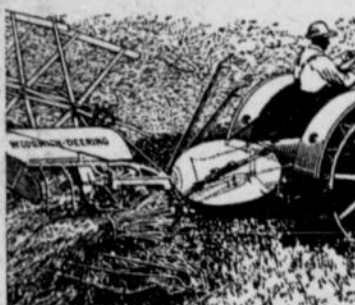
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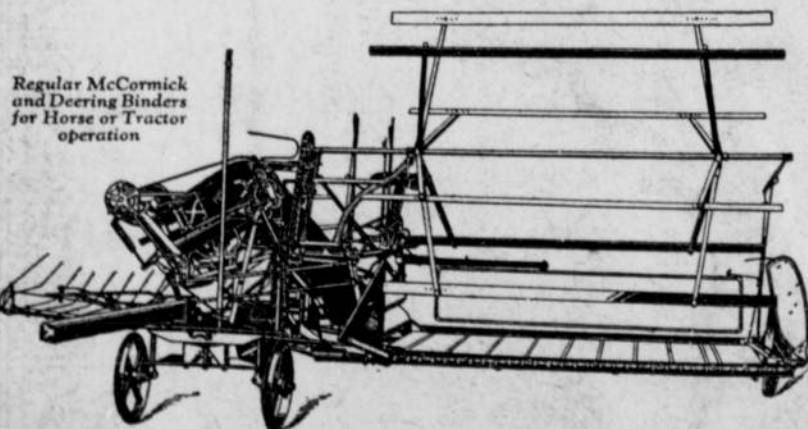
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